Unit 1 At the track



Scope and Sequence: المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية	A sports event: athlete, compete, distance, event, jump, measure, medal, race, throw, track, win Being a good friend: apologize, have fun, listen, make fun of, pressure, someone, spread rumors, support, tell secrets
Language اللغة	- I think the athlete on the left will win. - It won't be easy to win today! - Will they be tired?
Reading القراءة	A text about a friend; a text about world records
Phonics الصوتيات	- Soft "c": race, city, distance, citadel - Hard "c": camel, cookie, plastic
Life skills المهارات الحياتية	- Self-management: talking about feelings
Values القيم	- Perseverance - Compassion
Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات	- Community Participation - Loyalty and belonging
Integrated cross-curriculum topics التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Math: recording data measuring in meters and centimeters, making a graph

At the track

Part (1) P. (2 - 5)

athlete رياضى	compete يتنافس / يسابق	distance مسافة	jump يقفز	measure يقيس
race سباق	throw يرمى	track مسار السباق	win يفوز	medal ميدالية

Vocabulary:

sports event	حدث رياضى	long jump	الوثب الطويل	field	ملعب / ساحة
competition	مسابقة	amazing	مدهش / مذهل	high	مرتفع
fast	سريع	easy	سهل	difficult	صعب
slow	بطئ	far	بعيد		

Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
compete يتنافس	competed	competed
measure يقيس	measured	measured

Present	Past	P.P
jump يقفز	jumped	jumped

Irregular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
win يفوز	won	won
throw يرمى	threw	thrown
hear يسمع	heard	heard
get يحصل على	got	got

Present	Past	P.P
think يفكر	thought	thought
wear يرتدى	wore	worn
run يجرى	ran	run

Expressions & Prepositions:

at the track	في المسار	lots of	كثير من
at a sports event	في حدثٍ رياضيٍ	have to	.... يجب أن

Unit (1)

Reading: (SB P. 2)

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green, and black. There are competitions in running, jumping, and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.



Reading: (SB P. 3)

I'm at a sports event today with Mommy and my brother. Some athletes are running. The track is 800 meters around the field. The race is exciting - the athletes are running very quickly. I hope Waleed wins today! There is a throwing competition, too. You have to throw the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete competed in a sports event and won. He can jump really high! Now, he is getting a medal!

Read and learn:

like + (v. + ing)

What sports events do you like?
ما الأحداث الرياضية التى تحبها؟

I like throwing.
أنا أحب الرمى.

I like jumping.
أنا أحب القفز.



Language Focus

The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

Form:

Subject + will ('ll) + inf. .....

EX. - Our school will get a medal today.
- She'll win the competition.

Usage:

➲ To predict what will happen in the future.

EX. - I think the event will be amazing.

Keywords:

tomorrow	غدًا	next (Sunday ....)	(الأحد ...) / القادم
in the future	في المستقبل	(I) think	(أنا) أعتقد

EX. - He will go to the park tomorrow.
- Next Friday they will run for a competition.

Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

(Yes / No) question:

Will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Will it be a good competition?

 - Yes, it will.  - No, it won't.

Wh- question:

Q.word + will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - When will the event be?

Unit (1)

Study the following: (SB P. 4)



I think the athlete wearing the green T-shirt will win.



I think our school will get a medal today!



Will it be a good competition?



It won't be easy to win today!

Practice 1



Choose the correct answer.

1) The winner will (be - being - is) happy.
2) Our school will (get - gets - getting) a medal today.
3) It (isn't - wasn't - won't) be easy to win today.
4) Yes, they (will - won't - will not) win.
5) (Is - Are - Will) they be tired?

Comparative & Superlative

Comparative

Short adjective or adverbs:

(adj. + er) + than

high → higher than fast → faster than

EX. - Amr is faster than Amir. - Dina jumped higher than Lara.

Superlative

Short adjective or adverbs:

the + adj. + est

high → the highest fast → the fastest

EX. - Amr is the fastest boy. - Amira jumped the highest.

Practice 2



Choose the correct answer.

1) Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Seleem.
2) Ramy jumped the (farther - farthest - far).
3) Reem ran faster (the - there - than) Mariam.
4) Talia ran (than - the - there) fastest.
5) Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.

Language Notes

- **How far......?** To ask about distance. كم للمسافة

EX. - How far can he jump? - He can jump four meters.

- **How high......?** To ask about height. كم للإرتفاع

EX. - How high can she jump? - She can jump one meter.

- **How fast......?** To ask about speed. كم للسرعة

EX. - How fast can he run? - He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

Unit (1)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

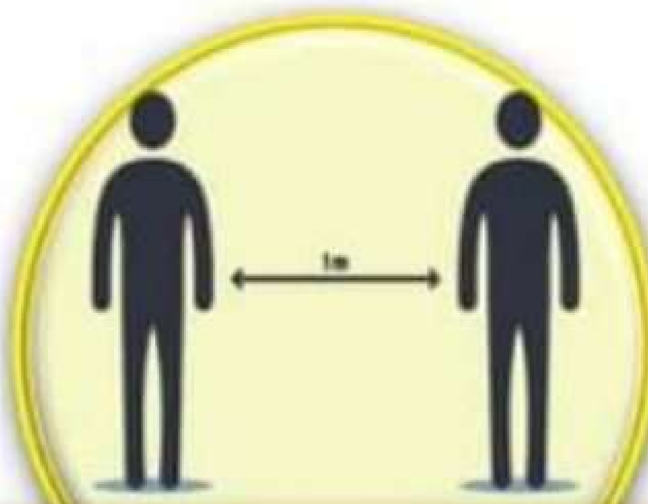

ath_et_


t_ _ck


m_d_l


thr_ _


ju_ p


di_tan_e


r_ce


f_st


c_mpeti_ion


s_o_


he_ r


sp_rts

2 Make a word.

u n _r_


....

a _r_ c e


....

_f_ s a t


....

At the track

a r f	i w n	u j p m
…………………	…………………	…………………
e h r a	t r i d e	s o w l
…………………	…………………	…………………



3 Choose the correct answer.

1) At sports events, some (athletes - races - medals) are running.
2) You have to (run - jump - throw) the ball as far as you can.
3) The athlete (competed - measured - threw) in a sports event and won.
4) Waleed wins today. He is the (medal - race - winner).
5) We're (in - on - at) the track.
6) I think the event will (being - be - is) good.
7) How (farthest - farther - far) can he jump?
8) Ramy jumped the (far - farther - farthest).
9) Reem ran (faster - fast - fastest) than Mariam.
10) (Will - Is - Are) they be tired?



4 Read and match.

1) How far can he jump?	a) Sherif will be the fastest.
2) Who will be the fastest?	b) be tired?
3) I think the event	c) He can jump four meters.
4) Will they	d) will be amazing.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

Unit (1)

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) fast - How - he - can - run - ?

....

2) jumped - Dina - than - Lara - higher - .

....

3) they - Will - tired - be - ?

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 2)

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green, and black. There are competitions in running, jumping, and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Today, we're at the (circus - track - zoo).

2) I'm watching the (big - long - short) jump.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What are the athletes wearing?

....

4) Who do you think will win?

....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



athletes - running

....



win - medal

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 3)

compete - measuring - distance - throw- win- jump

1) The race track is a .... of 800 meters.
2) Youssef can .... the ball a long way.
3) Salma wants to .... the 100 meter race.
4) Miss Mona is .... how far you jumped.
5) Ten athletes will .... in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
6) Dalia can .... really high.

9 Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - do - How high - Who

Sara : What sports events ...... (1).. you like?
Hanin : I like .... (2).. .
Sara : .... (3)...................................... can you jump?
Hanin : I can jump one meter.
Sara : .... (4)................... is the tallest in your class?
Hanin : Amira is the tallest.

10 Copy the following sentence.





Who will win a medal?

....

Unit (1)

Part (2) P. (6 - 9)





exercise يتمرن	parents الوالدان	fit لائق بدنيًا

Definitions:

Word	Definition
warm up	get your body ready to do exercise يقوم بالإحماء
support a friend	help a friend يساعد صديق (يدعم صديق)
come second	be the next person to finish after the winner يأتى في المركز الثاني
try harder	work hard to do better يبذل جهدًا أكبر

Vocabulary:

runner	عَدَّاء	healthy	صحى	rules	قواعد
snack	وجبة خفيفة	problem	مشكلة	secrets	أسرار
important	مهم / هام	sad	حزين		

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
train	يتدرب	trained	trained
support	يدعم	supported	supported
record	يسجل	recorded	recorded
try	يحاول	tried	tried
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed
pressure	يجبر - يضغط	pressured	pressured
apologize	يعتذر	apologized	apologized

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
come	يصبح	came	come
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
make	يصنع	made	made
tell	يخبر	told	told
spread	ينشر	spread	spread

Expressions & Prepositions:

three times a week	ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع	have fun	يمرح / يستمتع
on the weekend	في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	make fun of = laugh at	يسخر من
spread rumors	ينشر شائعات	listen to	يستمع إلى
scared of	خائف من	do exercise	يتمرن

Reading: (SB P. 6)

Why is Nesma training?

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too. Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to support her, and it helps me get fit. We warm up together and we have fun! I record her race times, too. Her best event is the 200-meter race. She's very fast! Sara was in a race last month, but she didn't win. She came second, so she wants to try harder. She finished in 35 seconds. She wants to be faster next time. Sara always eats healthy food. We bring some fruit to the track to have a snack, and we drink lots of water. I like helping Sara because she's a really good friend to me. She always listens when I have a problem, or if I'm worried about something. So that's why I want to help her as much as I can!



Read and learn: (SB P. 7)

Which sport do you think is easy?
أى رياضة تعتقدين أنها سهلة؟

I think running.
أعتقد أنه الجرى.

Do you enjoy running?
هل تستمتعين بالجرى؟

Yes, I do.
نعم.

How often do you do sport?
كم مرة تمارسين الرياضة؟

Three times a week.
ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع.

Unit (1)

Listen and read. (SB P. 8)



My rules for being a good friend!

1- Never make fun of your friends! It isn't kind to laugh at people.
2- Never tell your friend's secrets to other people.
3- Never spread rumors about your friends.
4- Never pressure your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.
5- Listen to your friend's ideas.
6- Support your friend.
7- If you make your friend sad, it's good to apologize. Saying sorry is important.
8- Have fun together!

Language Notes

Conjunctions أدوات الربط

and و ➲ is used to join two sentences, nouns, verbs ....

EX. - I like running and jumping.

but ولكن ➲ is used to join two sentences that have a contrast.

EX. - I like running, but I'm not very fast.

because بسبب ➲ is used to join two sentences to show reason.

EX. - It's hard to run today because it's hot.

so لذلك ➲ is used to join two sentences to show the result of something.

EX. - He has a race next week so he trains every day.

or أو ➲ is used to show addition with the negative.

EX. - She doesn't like throwing or jumping.

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Practice (SB P. 7)


Choose the correct answer.

1) I like running (and - because - but) jumping.
2) It's hard to run today (so - because - or) it's hot.
3) I like running, (but - so - or) I'm not very fast.
4) He has a race next week (because - to - so) he trains every day.
5) She doesn't like throwing (but - so - or) jumping.

Activities


Write the missing letter(s).


ex_ _cise


p_r_nts


f_t


fr_e_ds


r_nn_r

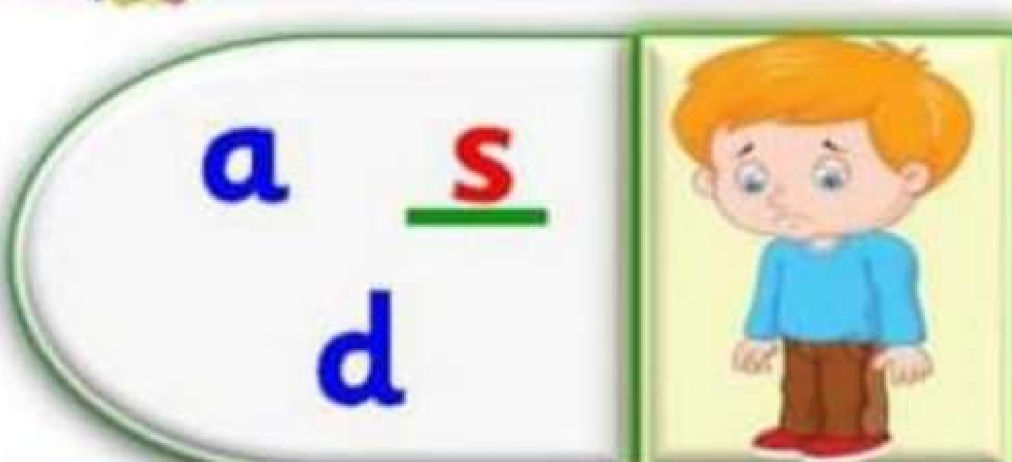

sn_ck



r_l_s


ap_l_gize


Make a word.



....



....



....

Unit (1)

a s c n k	r t i a n	r b i g n
....	....	....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (Which - Who - Where) sport do you think is easy?
2) Mariam likes running (because - and - so) doing the high jump. (WB)
3) Do you enjoy (run - runs - running)?
4) Wael came second this year (so - and - but) he'll try harder. (WB)
5) How (far - high - often) do you do sport? - Three times a week.

4 Read and match. (WB P. 7)

1) Fatima doesn't like running
2) I bring my friend snacks
3) Walid ran in the race
4) Hoda came second

a) so she wants to try harder.
b) but he didn't win.
c) so she does a lot of exercise.
d) and some water.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) often - you - How - do - sport - do - ?
....
2) running - I- and - like - jumping - .
....
3) ideas - Listen - friend's - to - your - .
....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 6)

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too. Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to support her, and it helps me get fit.

At the track

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Sara has a big competition next (week - month - year).
2) Sara comes with her parents (once - twice - three times) on the weekend.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where are Nesma and Sara?
....
4) Why is Nesma training with her friend?
....



7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.





like - running
....

they - warm up
....



8 Fill in the spaces with:

apologized - spread - Support - running

1) .... your friend.
2) Sherif .... for telling my secrets.
3) Do you enjoy .... ?
4) Never .... rumors about your friend.



9 Complete the following dialogue with:

enjoy - How often - Which - running

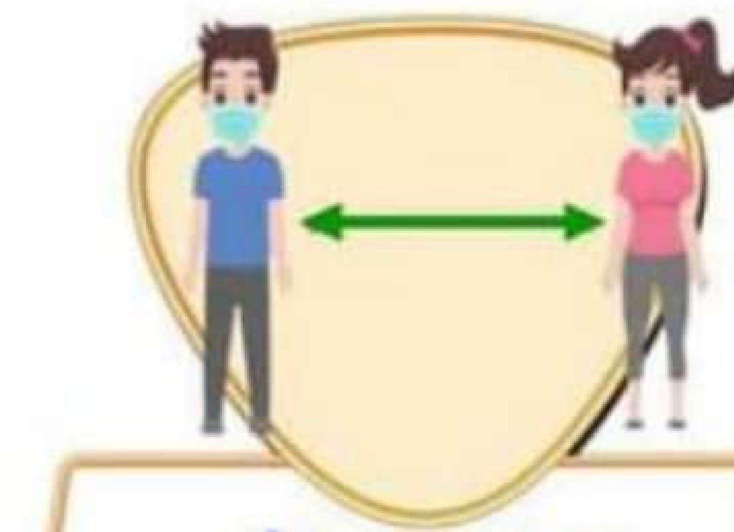
Sajed : .... (1)...................... sport do you think is easy?
Sara : I think it's .... (2).. .
Sajed : Do you .... (3).. running?
Sara : Yes, I do.
Sajed : .... (4)...................................... do you go running?
Sara : Three times a week.

Part (3) P. (10 - 11)

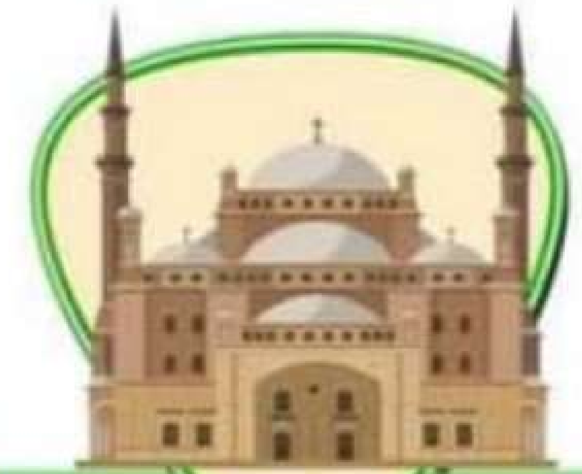
Phonics

Soft "c" is followed by (e, i, y) to give /s/.




distance
مسافة

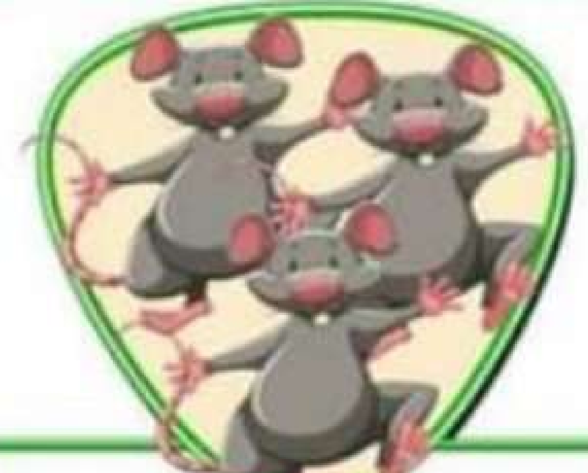

city
مدينة


citadel
قلعة

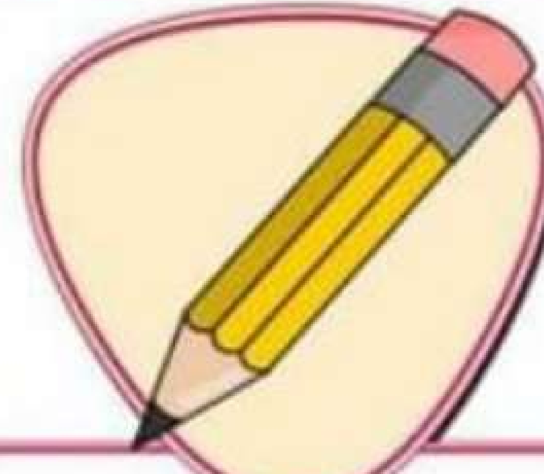

space
فضاء



sports center
مركز رياضي


mice
فئران


face
وجه


pencil
قلم رصاص


bicycle
دراجة


race
سباق


ice
ثلج


policeman
رجل الشرطة

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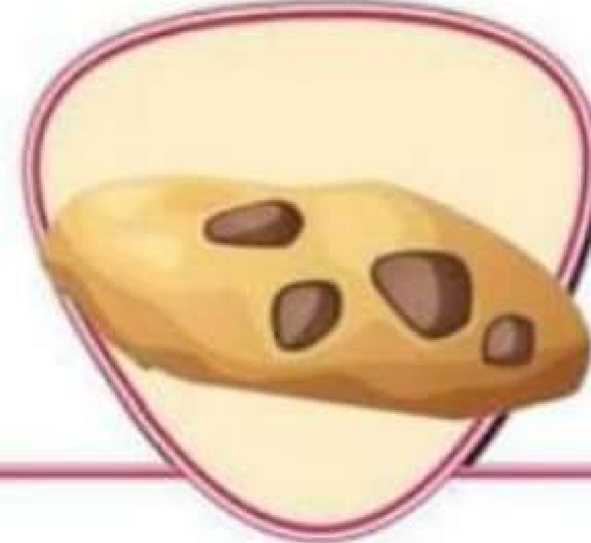
At the track

Hard "c" gives /k/.

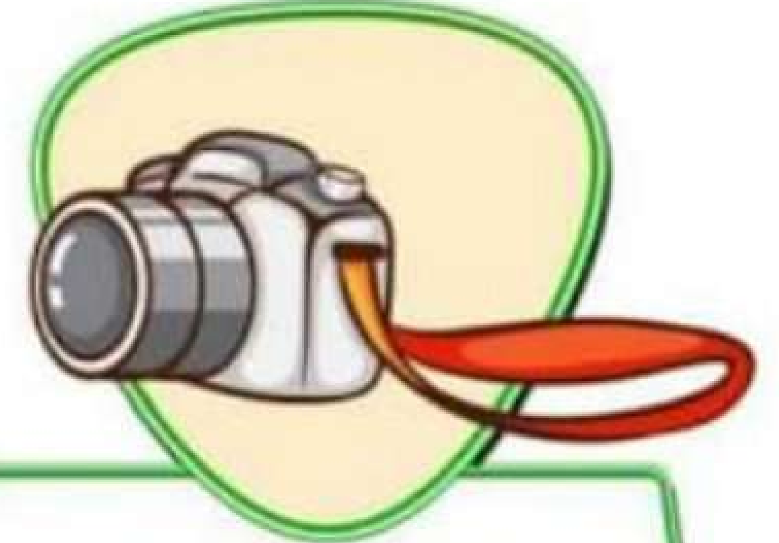




carrot
جزرة



cookie
كعكة محلاة



camera
كاميرا



plastic
بلاستيك



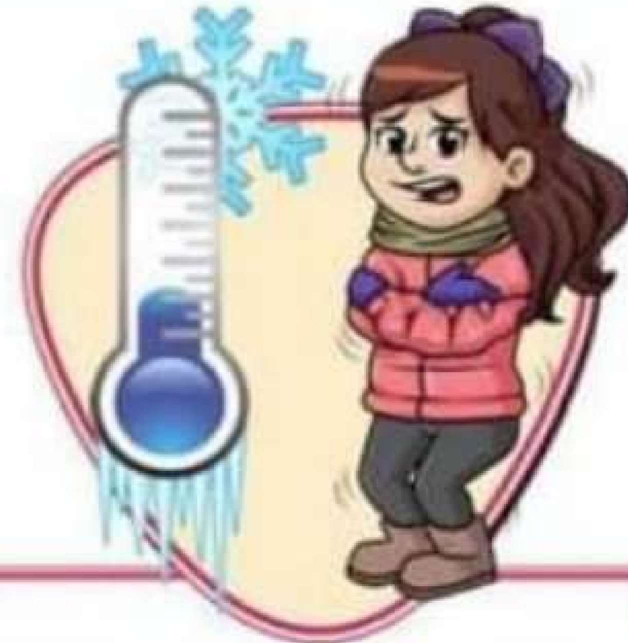
cake
كعكة / تورتة



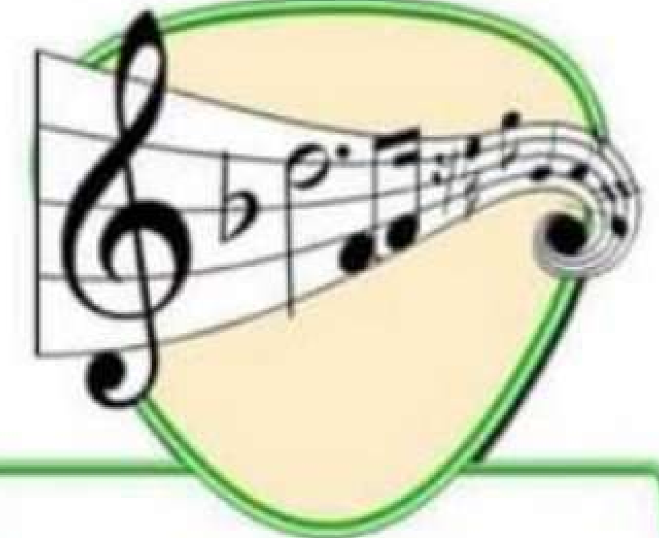
camel
جمل



coffee
قهوة



cold
بارد



music
موسيقى

Study the following: (SB P. 9)



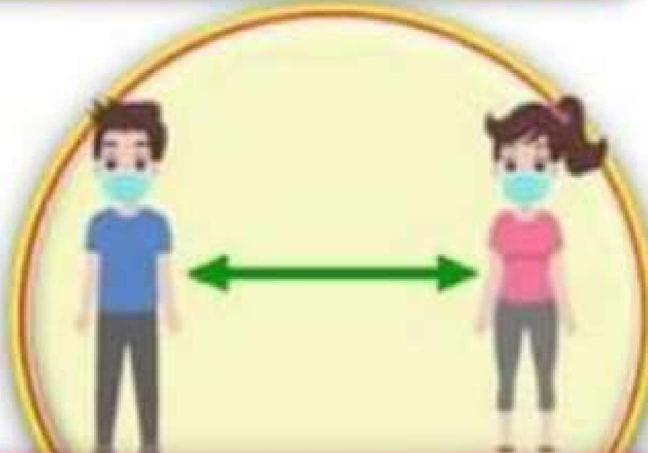
We raced to the city on our bicycles. We saw the citadel and ate ice cream!

Unit (1)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


ra_e


distan_ _


_ _ty


poli_ _man


_ _tadel


bic_cle


pen_ _l


pl_sti_


_arr_t


f_c_


i_e


c_ _k_e

2 Make a word.

a c m
l e

....

u m s
c i

....

o l
d c

....

o c e
e f f

....

o c e
i k o

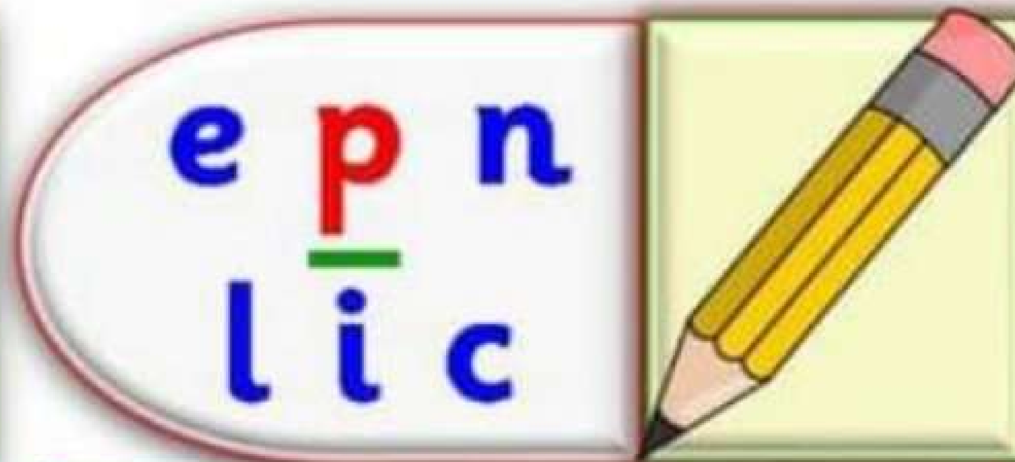
....

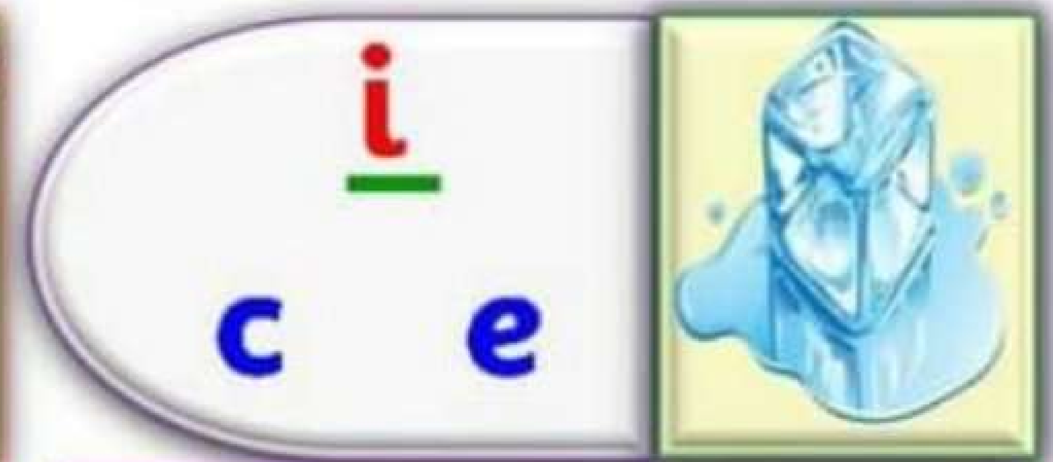
m e
i c

....

At the track







....

3 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) to - the - We - city - raced - bicycles - on - our.

....

2) saw - the - They - citadel.

....

3) ice cream - We - ate.

....

4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.





ate - ice cream

....

saw - citadel

....

5 Listen. Circle the word with the different sound. (WB P. 9)

1)	camel	-	city	-	color
2)	crocodile	-	club	-	ice
3)	space	-	cake	-	distance
4)	computer	-	clothes	-	race

6 Copy the following sentence.



We raced to the city.



....

Unit (1)

Part (4) P. (12 - 15)

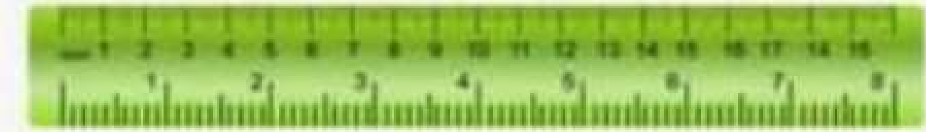
Units of measurement

For time



For distance

centimeters
سنتيمتر



meters
متر



kilometers
كيلومتر



Months Of The Year

January	يناير	May	مايو	September	سبتمبر
February	فبراير	June	يونيه	October	أكتوبر
March	مارس	July	يوليو	November	نوفمبر
April	إبريل	August	أغسطس	December	ديسمبر

Vocabulary:

graph	رسم بيانى	goal	هدف	challenge	تحدى
famous	مشهور	GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	journey	رحلة
footballer	لاعب كرة قدم	great	كبير / عظيم	direction	اتجاه
cyclists	راكب الدراجة	world record	الرقم القياسى العالمى	team	فريق
season	موسم / فصل	Egyptian	مصرى	heart	قلب

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
score	يسجل هدف	scored	scored
cycle	يركب دراجة	cycled	cycled
start	يبدأ	started	started
finish	ينتهى	finished	finished

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
set	يبدأ	set	set
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
break	يحطم	broke	broken

Expressions & Prepositions:

train for	يتدرب لـ	on the map	على الخريطة
play for	يلعب لصالح	run up to	يجرى حتى
set a world record	يسجل رقم قياسى عالمى	on the graph	في الرسم البيانى
break world records	يحطم الأرقام القياسية	the shape of	شكل
Egyptian national football team	الفريق المصرى القومى لكرة القدم	The Africa Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الإفريقية

Listen and read: (SB P. 13)

World records

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records.

Did you know......?

In 2017 / 2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team, Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!



Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998, 2006, 2008 and 2010!



And in 2018, cyclists in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle! The challenge was to cycle 761 km around Egypt, and record the direction of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took three days to finish.

The picture of their journey made the shape of a heart on the map! It was important because it made people think about how important it is to keep your heart healthy.

It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour!



Unit (1)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


c_p


gr_ph


j_urney


he_rt


sc_re


f_ _tballer


cy_list



M_y

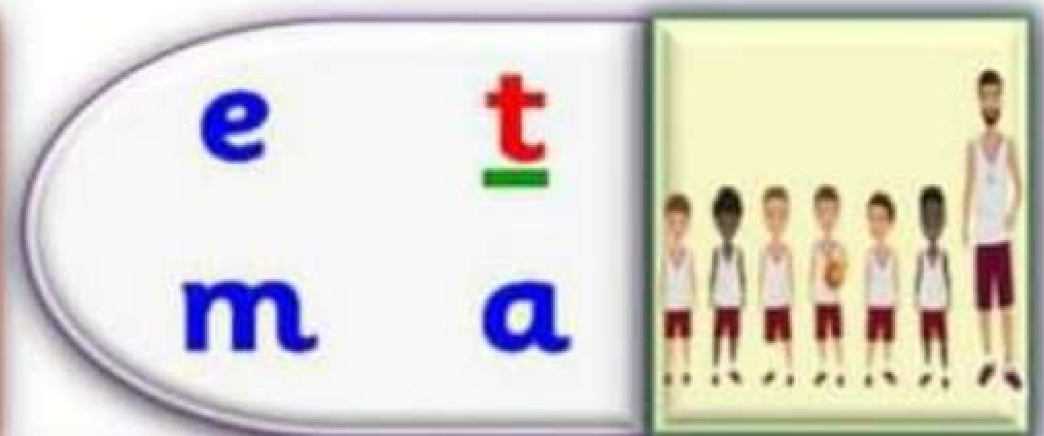
2 Make a word.

u J y l


……………………………

g l a o

……………………………

e t m a

……………………………

r t i n a

……………………………

e c l y c

……………………………

a h g p r

……………………………

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Aya started training (in - on - for) a running competition.

2) There are sixty seconds in a/an (minute - hour - day).

3) Mohamed Salah (set - finished - scored) a world record in 2017/2018.
4) Mohamed Salah is a (singer - dentist - footballer).
5) A footballer scores many (balls - goals - foot).
6) A/An (second - centimeter - hour) is longer than a minute. (WB)



4 Read and match.

1) Mohamed Salah is a — a) time.
2) What was her fastest — b) distance.
3) Seconds are units for — c) footballer.
4) Centimeters are units for — d) time in July?

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )



5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) Liverpool - Mohamed Salah - for - plays - .

....

2) measure - Does - time - distance - or - it - ?

....

3) broke - He - world - the - record - .

....



6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

"World records"

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records. One of these is Muhamed Salah. In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season- 32 goals!

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Muhamed Salah plays for a/an (Egyptian - English - French) team.
2) In 2017/2018 Mohamed Salah scored (32 - 13 - 23) goals in one season.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is a world record?

....

4) In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record? (WB)

....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.





He - footballer	He - cyclist
....	....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

fastest - footballer - What - team

1) .... do they wear?
2) Mohamed Salah is a ....
3) The Egyptian national football .... has a world record.
4) The Egyptian Mau is the .... cat in the world.

9 Complete the following dialogue.

Who - Where - watch - going

Ali : ....(1)................................ are you going?
Mazen : To the sports stadium.
Ali : Why are you .... (2).. there?
Mazen : To .... (3)...................................... the match.
Ali : ....(4)........................ is your favourite footballer?
Mazen : Mohamed Salah.

10 Copy the following sentence.



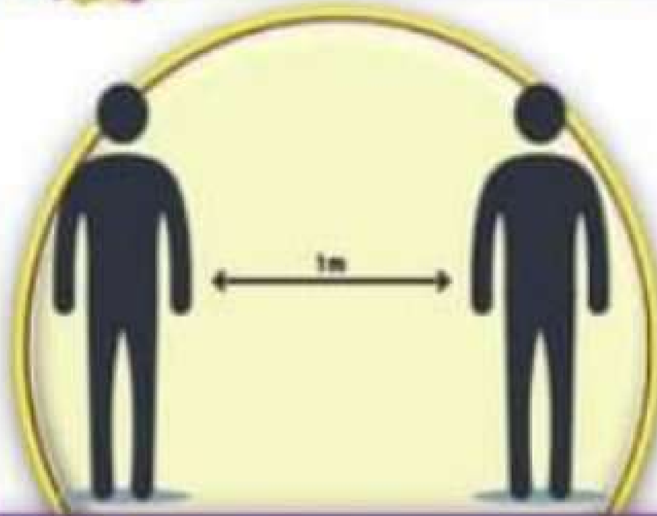
Does the graph measure time or distance?

....



Test Based on Unit (1)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dist_nc_


ath_et_


m_d_l


c_t_del

2 Make a word.

i t d
e r



....

h t w
o r



....

m j
u p



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) They are (making - doing - eating) fun of me.
2) Never spread (fun - rumors - kind) about your friends.
3) Tarek is the slowest. He (isn't - won't - will) get a medal. (WB)
4) Dalia is (faster - the fastest - fast) runner. I think she will win the race. (WB)
5) Youssef is (faster - the fastest - fast) than Adam. I think he will win the race. (WB)

4 Read and match.

1) Will it be a good competition?	a) jumping.
2) I like	b) because it's hot.
3) Never make	c) Yes, it will.
4) It's hard to run today	d) fun of your friends!

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 9)

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael, and now everyone knows. They are making fun of me." The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret. Adam and Wael said sorry for making fun of me. We're all friends again!"

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Tamer was scared of (birds - water - animals).
2) Sherif is Tamer's (father - brother - friend).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Why was Tamer sad?

....

4) What did Sherif tell his friends about Tamer?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



children - track

....



never - secrets

....

7 Copy the following sentence.

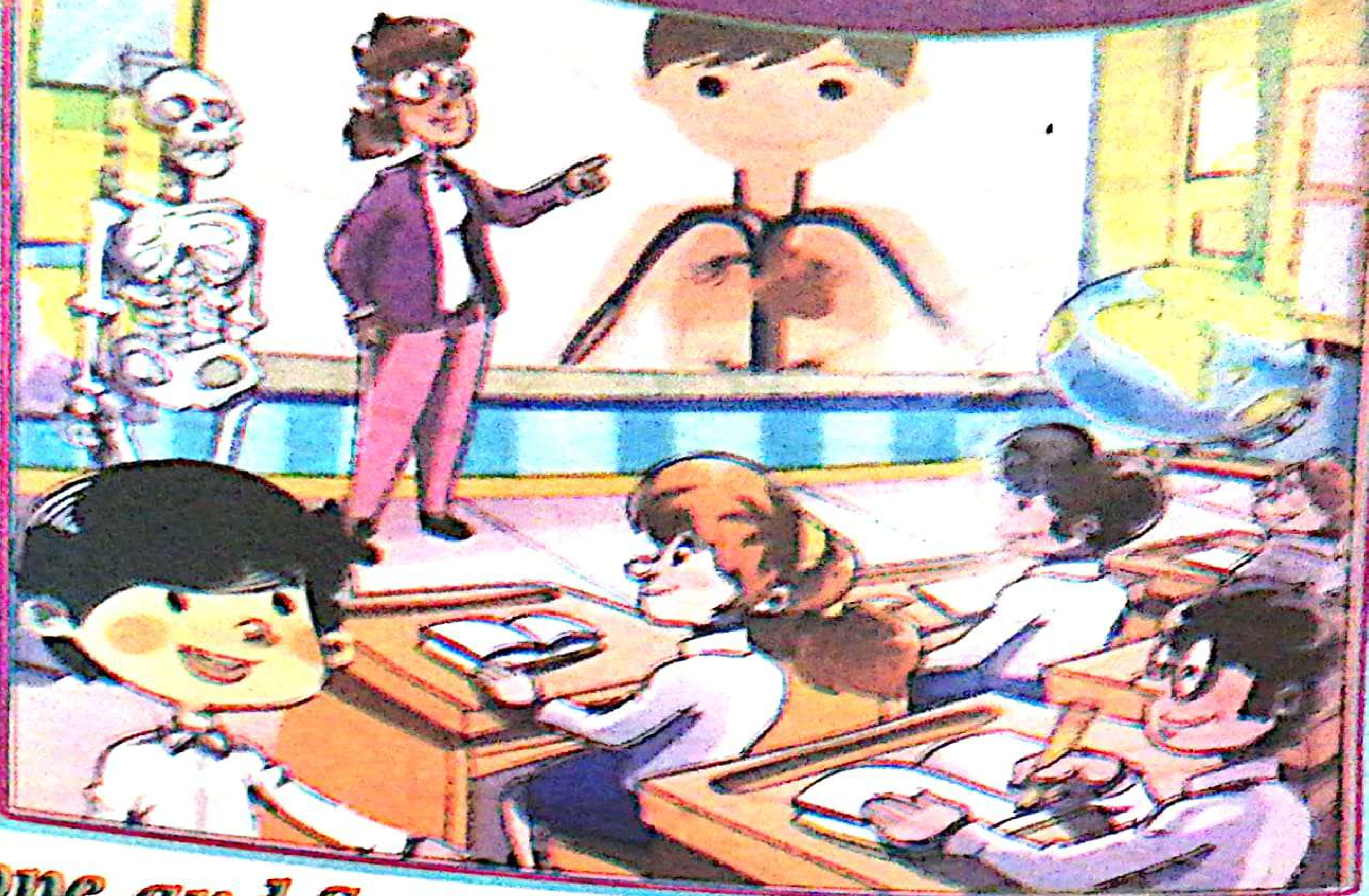




We are at the track.

....

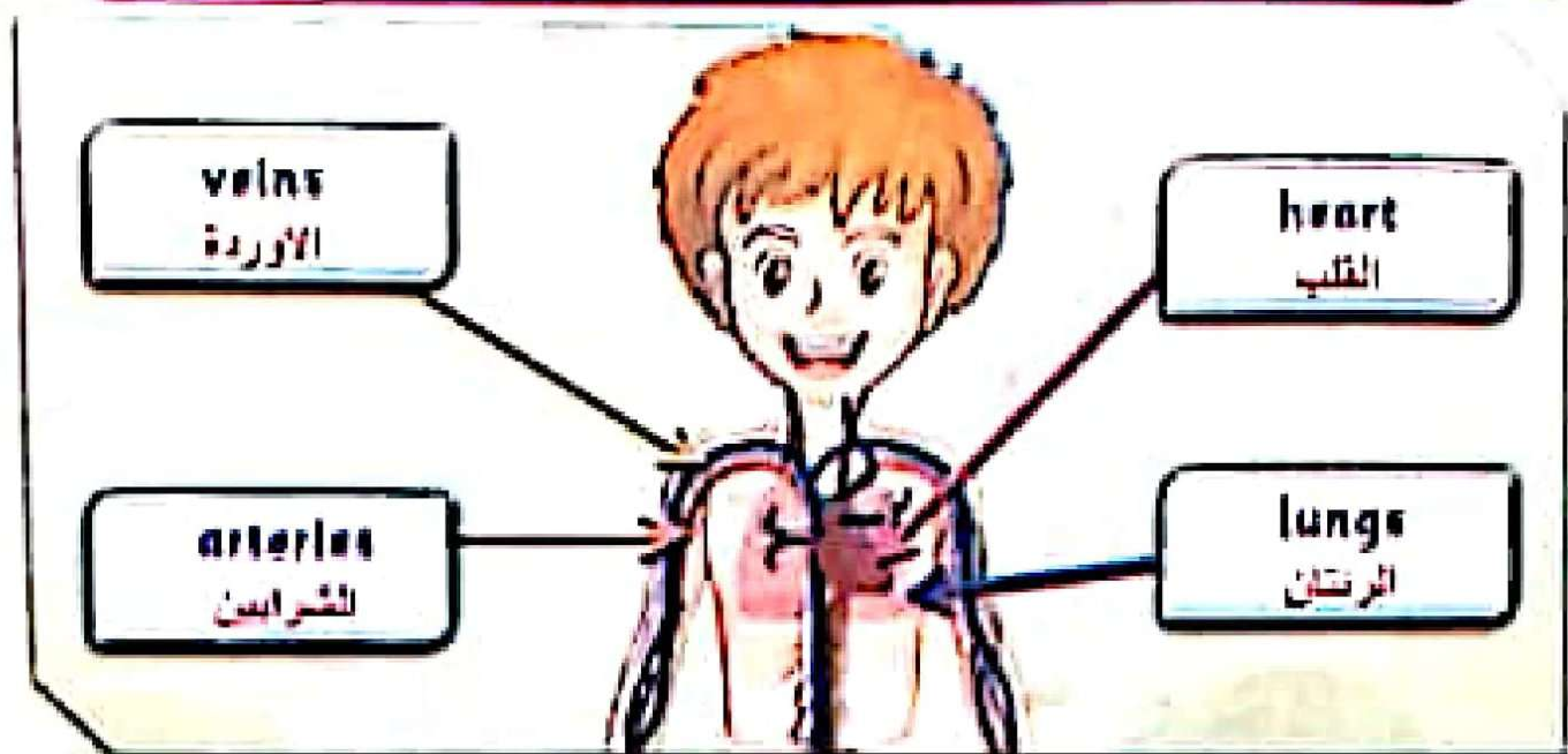
Body matters



Scope and Sequence: المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية	Human biology: absorb, arteries, beat, blood, bone, brain, break down, chew, elbow, heart, , jaw, knee, lungs, organ, oxygen, muscle, nutrients, pump, rib, saliva, skeleton, skull, swallow, tongue, veins Physical protection: helmet, knee pads, etc.
Language اللغة	- I'm going to wear a helmet. - He isn't going to go to the park today. - Is she going to climb the rock? - Yes, she is.
Reading القراءة	A text about bones; a website about digestion
Phonics الصوتيات	- long oo: mood, food - Short oo: book, cook
Life skills المهارات الحياتية	- Self-management: Personal protection
Values القيم	- Appreciation of science - Cooperation
Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات	- Preventative health - Therapeutic health: healthy and unhealthy lifestyles
Integrated cross-curriculum topics التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Science: digestion, sunscreen and taking care in the sun

Part (1) P. (14 - 16)



skeleton هيكل عظمي

brain
المخ

skull
الجمجمة

jaw
الفك

rib
ضلع

muscle
عضلة

bone
عظمة

knee
ركبة

elbow
مرفق (كوع)

Definitions: (SB P. 15)

Word	Definition	
arteries	These carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.	الشرايين
oxygen	A gas which all living organisms need	الأكسجين
blood	A liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body	الدم
blood vessels	Veins and arteries	الأوعية الدموية
nutrients	We need these to help us grow.	عناصر غذائية
veins	These carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart.	الأوردة

Vocabulary:

the body	الجسم	living organisms	الكائنات الحية	gas	غاز
minute	دقيقة	oxygenated	مؤكسد (به أكسجين)	liquid	سائل
strong	قوى	organs	أعضاء	food	طعام / غذاء
important	مهم / هام	times	مرَّات	soft	ناعم / ليّن
parts	أجزاء	interesting	ممتع / شيّق	safe	آمن
hard	صلب / جامد	dark	داكن (غامق)	anything	أي شيء

Regular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
pump	يضخ	pumped	pumped
travel to	ينتقل إلى	traveled to	traveled to
move	يحرك	moved	moved
control	يتحكم في	controlled	controlled
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
protect	يحمي	protected	protected

Present		Past	P.P
push	يدفع	pushed	pushed
work	يعمل	worked	worked
lift	يرفع	lifted	lifted
carry	يحمل	carried	carried
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
chew	يمضغ	chewed	chewed

Irregular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
beat	ينبض (يدق)	beat	beaten
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
know	يعرف	knew	known

Present		Past	P.P
make	يجعل	made	made
grow	ينمو	grew	grown

Unit (2)

Phrases & Prepositions:

travel back to	يعود إلى	move up / down	يتحرك لأعلى / لأسفل
are attached to	متصلة بـ	Did you know?	هل تعرف؟
from .... to	من ..... إلى	learn about	يتعلم عن
is added to	يضاف إلى	70 times a minute	٧٠ مرة في الدقيقة
around your body	لكل أجزاء الجسم / حول جسمك	looks darker	يبدو داكنًا أكثر
the rest of the body	باقي الجسم	that is why	ولهذا السبب

Listen & Read: (SB P. 14)



Today we're going to learn about the body. Miss Mona is going to tell us how the heart works.
Did you know your heart beats about 70 times a minute? Your heart moves blood around your body. Our brain controls everything that happens in our body. Our skeleton helps us move and makes us strong. It's very interesting!

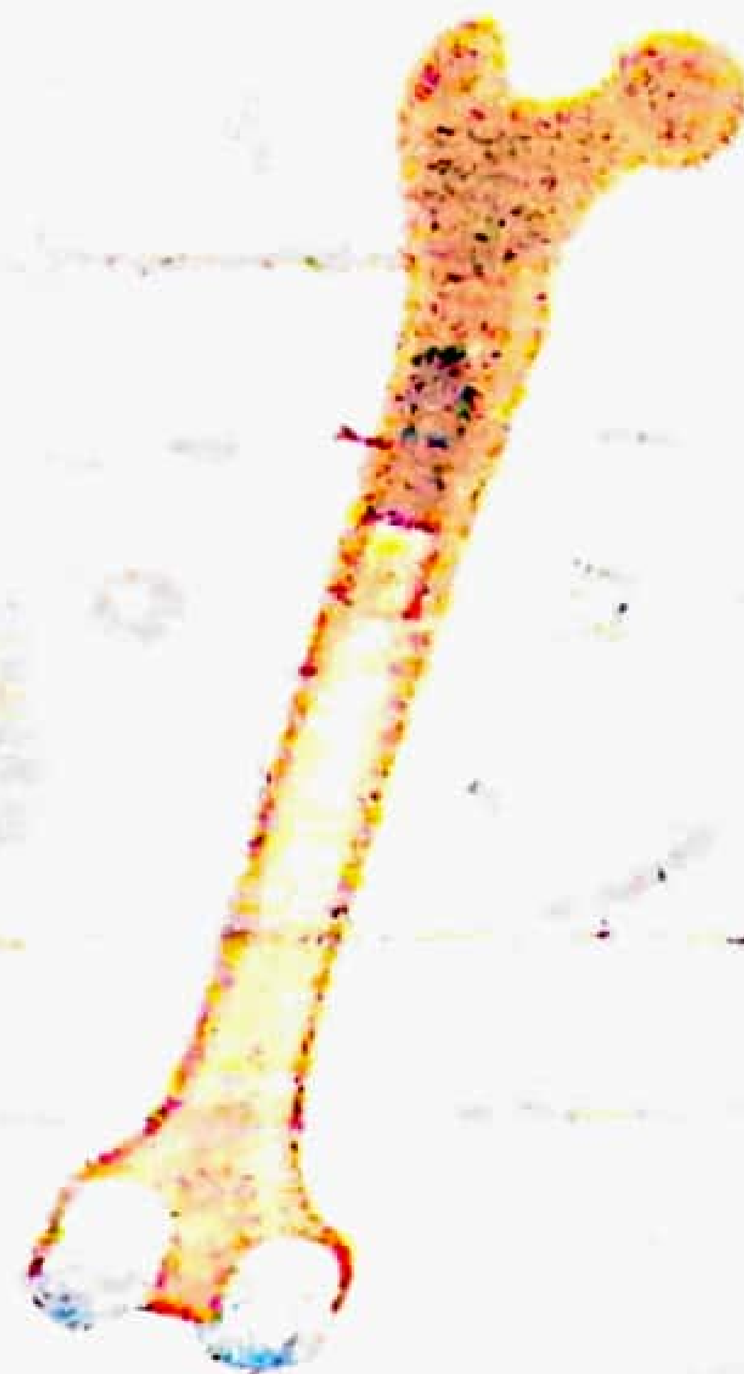
Listen & Read: (SB P. 15)

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.
Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker.
The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries.



Listen & Read: (SB P. 16)

Bones and muscles



Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move.
We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything!
When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.
Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down.
Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


h_a_t


sk_let_n


b_n_


m_sc_e


sk_l_


l_n_s


ar_er_es


br_ _n

Unit (2)

2 Make a word.

k s l u l ....

s g l u n ....

b l e o w ....

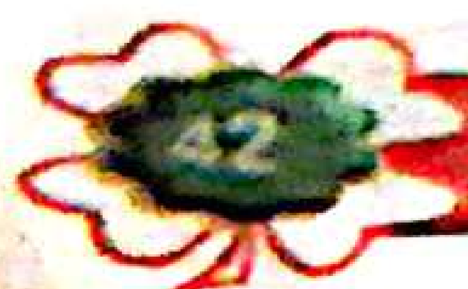
d b o o l ....

w j a ....

k e n e ....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Our (heart - skull - brain) beats about 70 times a minute. (WB)
2) Our (skull - brain - elbow) controls everything that happens in our body. (WB)
3) Our (jaw - lungs - skeleton) helps us move and make us strong. (SB)
4) The heart moves (blood - water - milk) around your body. (SB)
5) Blood carries (veins - oxygen - ice) to all parts of the body. (SB)
6) (Veins - Lungs - Muscles) carry blood from the body to the heart. (SB)
7) In the (skull - lungs - heart), oxygen is added to the blood. (SB)
8) Veins and arteries are blood (muscles - vessels - nutrients). (SB)
9) We need (lungs - eyes - muscles) to move our bones. (SB)
10) Bones are (soft - hard - easy) and they protect our soft organs. (SB)
11) Blood is a (gas - liquid - solid). (WB)
12) Oxygen is a (gas - liquid - solid). (WB)
13) Veins carry blood (to - with - without) oxygen. (WB)
14) Our (ribs - lungs - jaws) protect our heart. (WB)
15) Our (skull - elbow - jaw) is a bone in our face. (WB)
16) There are 206 bones in a (skeleton - jaw - skull). (WB)



4 Read and match. (SB P. 15)

1) oxygen
2) nutrients
3) veins
4) blood vessels

a) veins and arteries.
b) a gas which all living organisms need
c) We need these to help us grow.
d) carry blood without a lot of oxygen to the heart.

1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) skeleton - us - Our - move - helps - .
....
2) Important - is - The heart - very - .
....
3) muscles - We - when - use - chew - we - food - .
....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 15)

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body. Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries.

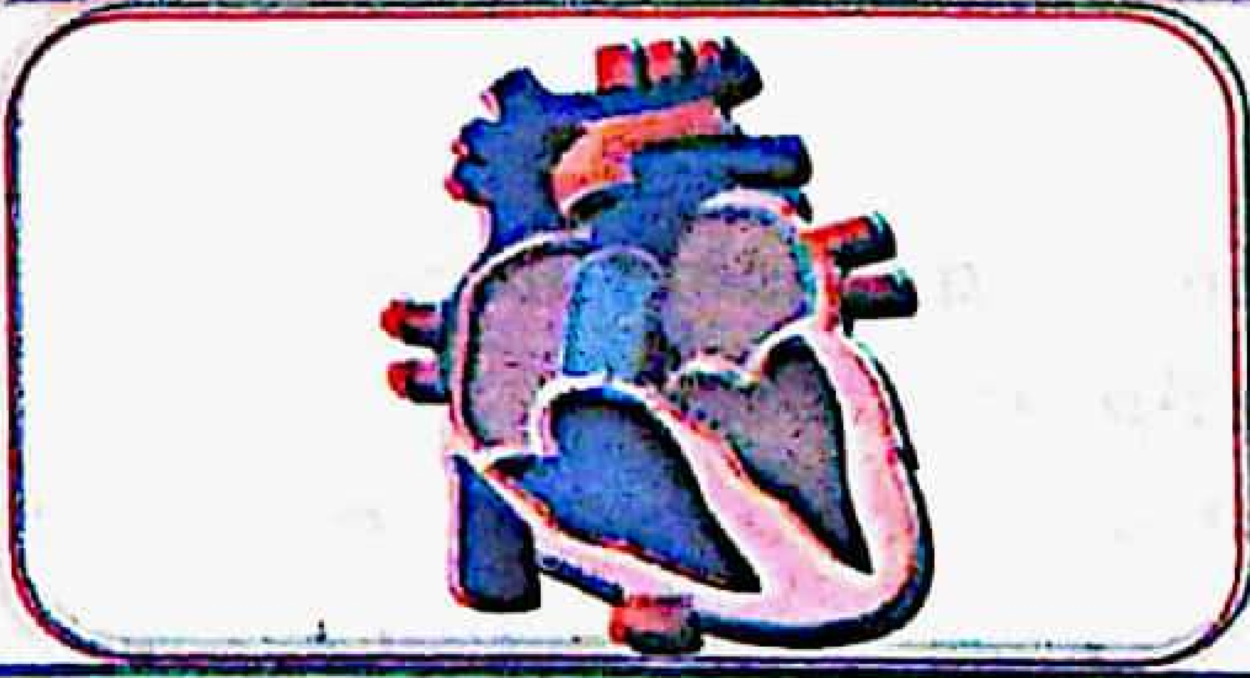
A) Choose the correct answer.

1) (Nutrients - Veins - Lungs) carry blood from the body to the heart.
2) In lungs (oxygen - air - water) is added to the blood.

B) Answer the following questions.

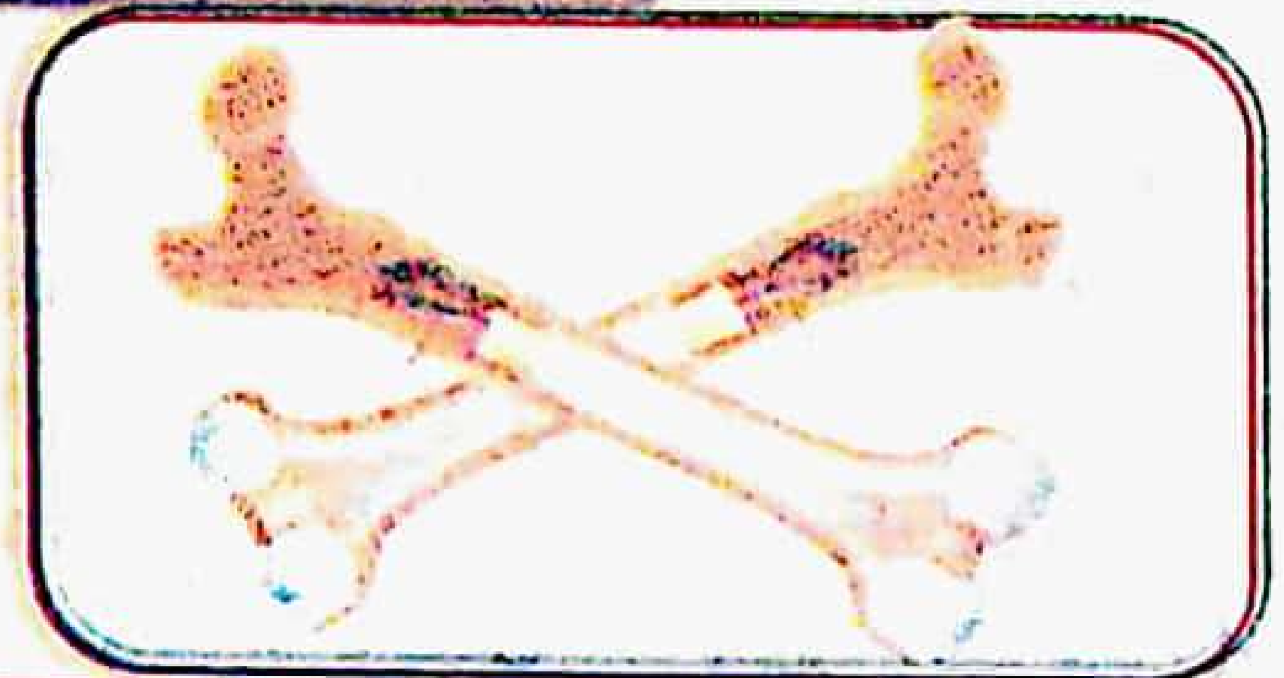
1) Why is the heart very important?
....
2) What carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body?
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



heart - important

....



Bones - hard

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 15)

arteries - blood - blood vessels - nutrients - veins

1) .... carry blood from the body to the heart.
2) .... carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.
3) We need .... to help our bodies grow.
4) .... carry blood away from the heart to the body.
5) Veins and arteries are types of ....

9 Complete the following dialogue.

What - reading - morning - skeleton

Omar : Good morning, Hana.
Hana : Good .... (1) ...., Omar.
Omar : .... (2) .... are you doing?
Hana : I'm .... (3) .... a book.
Omar : What is it about?
Hana : It's about the .... (4) ....

10 Copy the following sentence.

Bones and muscles are important.



....



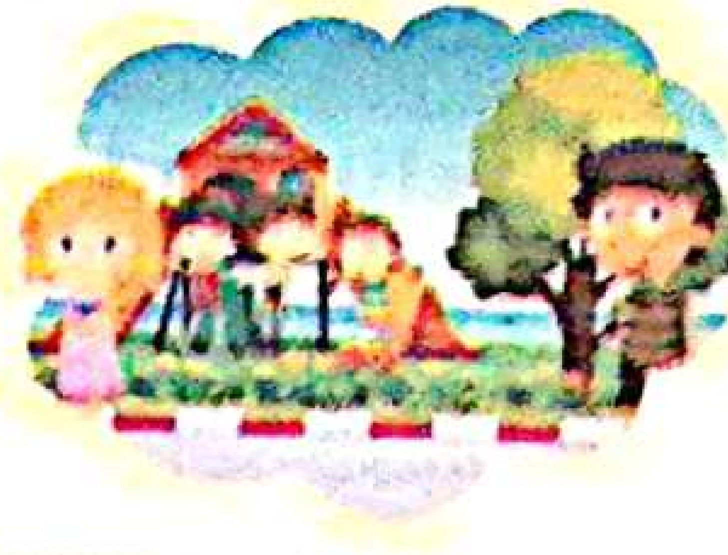
Part (2) P. (17 - 20)



wear a helmet
يرتدي خوذة



wear pads
يلبس واقي للركبة / للكوع



go to the park
يذهب إلى الحديقة



climb the mountain
يتسلق الجبل



ride a horse
يركب حصانًا



sunglasses
نظارة شمس



go running
يجري



go to bed
يذهب للفراش



watch TV
يشاهد التلفاز



eat breakfast
يتناول الإفطار



drink water
يشرب الماء



feel tired and cross
يشعر بالتعب والضجر

Vocabulary:

today	اليوم	glass	كوب / كأس	hours	ساعات
chicken	دجاج	cup	فنجان	outside	بالخارج
dinner	العشاء	mood	حالة مزاجية	piece	قطعة
never	أبدًا	right	صحيح	sometimes	أحيانًا
always	دائمًا	after	بعد	lunch	الغداء
every night	كل ليلة	rice	أرز	snacks	وجبات سريعة
video games	ألعاب الفيديو	argument	جدال / مناقشة	enough	كاف
weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	How much ..?	كم الكمية ...؟	rock	صخرة
How often..?	كم مرة...؟	favourite meal	وجبة مفضلة		

Unit (2)

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
climb	يتسلق	climbed	climbed
skip	يتخطى	skipped	skipped
try	يحاول	tried	tried
prefer	يفضل	preferred	preferred
watch	يشاهد	watched	watched
stay up	يسهر	stayed up	stayed up
help	يساعد	helped	helped
face	يواجه	faced	faced
worry	يقلق	worried	worried
play	يلعب	played	played

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
have	يتناول	had	had
get	يحصل على	got	got
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
feel	يشعر بـ	felt	felt
find	يجد	found	found
say	يقول	said	said
tell	يخبر	told	told
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten

Phrases & Prepositions:

make changes	يحدث تغييرات	in the morning	في الصباح
on the weekend	في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	Oh dear!	يا عزيزي!
Keep trying!	استمر في المحاولة!	Well done!	أحسنت!
stay up late	يسهر لوقت متاخر	Stay positive.	كن إيجابيًا.
take a walk	يتمشى	in a good mood	بحالة مزاجية جيدة
do exercise	يتدرب / يتمرن	feel angry	يشعر بالغضب
forget about	يتناسى (يتجاهل)	be cross with	غاضب من
at the right time	في الوقت المناسب	face a problem	يواجه مشكلة
Be calm	اهدأ	skip breakfast	يترك وجبة الإفطار
have an argument	يجادل / يناقش		

Read & Learn:

What are you going to do today?
ماذا سوف تفعل اليوم؟





I'm going to go to the park after school.
سوف أذهب إلى الحديقة بعد المدرسة.



I'm going to have chicken and rice for dinner.
سأتناول دجاجًا وأرزًا على العشاء.

Do you ever skip breakfast?
هل تعتاد ترك وجبة الإفطار؟

No, I love breakfast. I'm always hungry in the morning!
لا، أنا أحب الإفطار، وأكون دائمًا جائعًا في الصباح.

Reading: (SB P. 17)

He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse. 



She is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.

I am going to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes from the sun. 



We are going to drink water after we go running.

She is going to go to bed early! 

Listen & Check: (SB P. 19)

Making healthy choices

Laila: I sometimes stay up late on a school night because I like watching TV and playing video games. In the morning, I feel tired and cross!

Adam: When I find things difficult at school, or I have arguments with my friends, I try to stay positive. I like taking a walk outside, because it helps me feel happy and calm.

Dareen: I do exercise every day - I play football or go swimming. I like cycling too. I'm always in a good mood after I do exercise.

Zain: I like fruit, but I eat a lot of sweet snacks too. Sometimes I feel tired, so I have candy and snacks. My mom says I don't get enough nutrients.

Malak: I like school, but I sometimes worry because I have arguments with my friends. Then I feel angry and sad. I don't tell anyone. I play video games and try to forget about it.

Language Focus

Future with "going to"

Form:

I	+ am			
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+ is	+ going to +	Inf....	
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+ are			

EX. I am going to wear a helmet.

EX. She is going to go to bed early.

EX. We are going to drink water.

Usage:

- We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm going to go to the park after school.

Keywords:

tomorrow	غدًا	today	اليوم
tonight	الليلة	after (school)	بعد (المدرسة)
when	عندما		

EX. - He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

Negative:

I	+ 'm not		
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+ isn't	+ going to +	Inf. ..
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+ aren't		

EX. He isn't going to go to the park today.

(Yes / No) question:

Is +	(he / she / it / a singular noun)	+ going to +	inf. .. ?
Are +	(we / you / they / a plural noun)		

EX. Is she going to climb the mountain?
- Yes, she is. - No, she isn't.

EX. Are they going to go to bed early?
- Yes, they are. - No, they aren't.

Practice

Choose the correct answer. (SB)

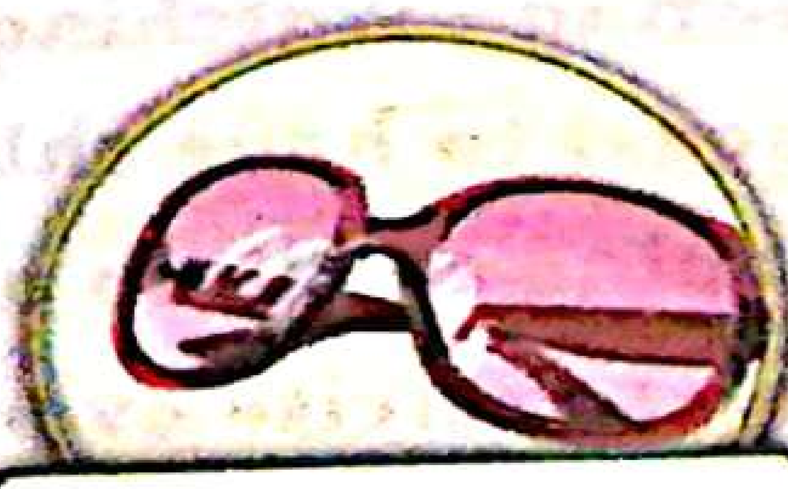
1) He is going (to - too - two) wear a helmet when he rides a horse.
2) I am (go - goes - going) to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes.
3) We are going to (drink - drinks - drinking) water after we go running.
4) She (am - is - are) going to go to bed early.
5) (We - I - She) is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.
6) (Am - Is - Are) she going to climb the mountain?

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


r_de a h_rse


e_t br_akf_st


s_ngla_ses


w_ar p_ds


go r_nn_ng


w_tch T_


dr_nk wa_er


h_l_et

Unit (2)

2 Make a word.

s o h r e ....

h l m e t e ....

w r a e t ....

r k a e f t s a b ....

u g s n e l s a s s ....

d i t e r ....

3 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

1) (Are - Is - Am) they going to drink water?
2) I ('m - 's - 're) going to go to the park.
3) He is going to (eat - wear - go) pads to protect his knees.
4) I'm going to (wears - wearing - wear) a helmet.
5) Do you ever (watch - skip - drink) breakfast?
6) I sometimes (worry - stay - say) up late.
7) I prefer (trying - eating - watching) TV or playing video games.
8) I'm (go - going - goes) to have chicken and rice for dinner.
9) Is (he - you - we) going to climb a mountain?
10) I (make - do - have) exercise every day.

4 Read and match. (SB P. 19)

1) relaxed, not angry
2) feeling happy and having fun
3) be cross with someone because you don't agree
4) not going to bed at the right time
5) try not worry when facing a problem

a) have an argument
b) stay up late
c) be in good mood
d) stay positive
e) be calm

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( ) 5- ( )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) to - going - a - I'm - helmet - wear - .

....

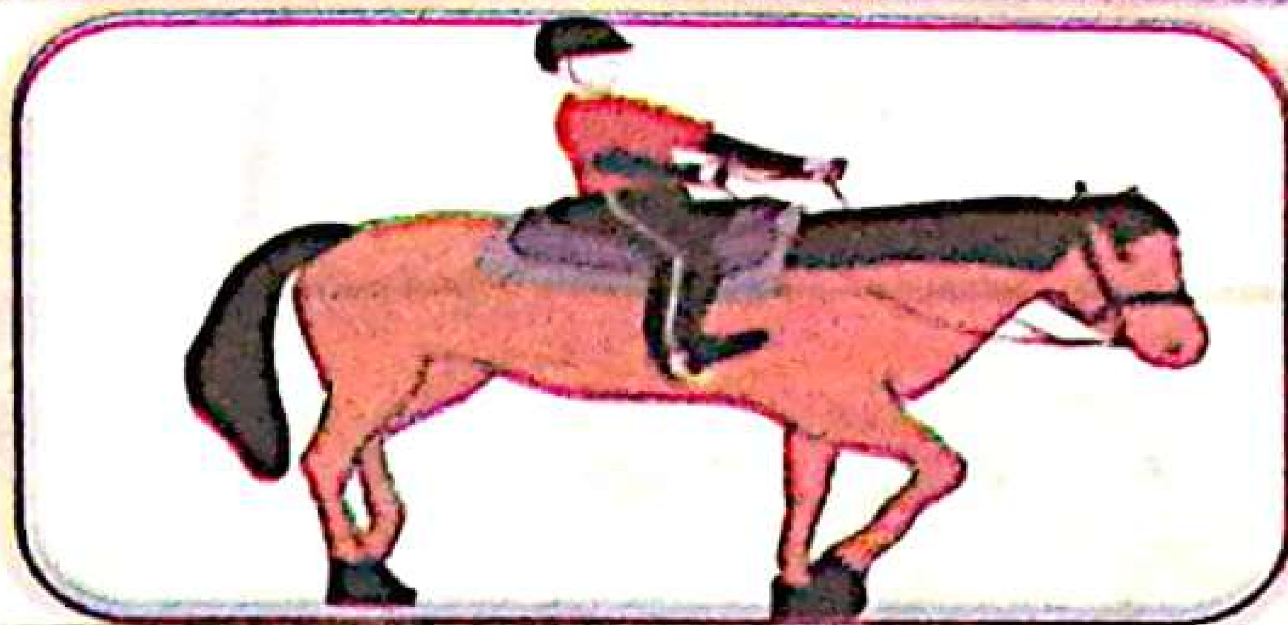
2) she - to - Is - going - pads - wear - ?

....

3) do - drink - often - How - water - you - ?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



going - ride - horse

....



going - breakfast

....

7 Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 19)

skip breakfast - be positive - calm - an argument - stay up late

1) When I feel worried, I try to .... and think of nice things.
2) I don't .... because the next day I feel tired and cross.
3) I feel unhappy when I have .... with my friend.
4) I get hungry and tired if I ....
5) Wael doesn't shout when things go wrong. He is ....

8 Complete the following dialogue.

time - ride - park - play

Hany : Where are you going, Hana?
Hana : To the .... (1) ....
Hany : Are you going to .... (2) .... a horse?
Hana : No, I'm going to .... (3) .... tennis.
Hany : Have a nice .... (4) .... !
Hana : Thank you.

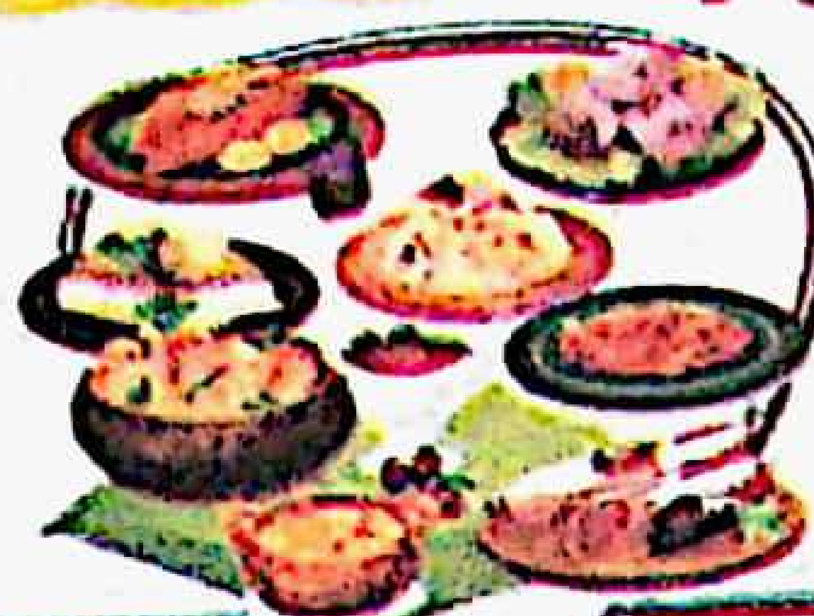
Part (3) P. (22 - 23)

Phonics



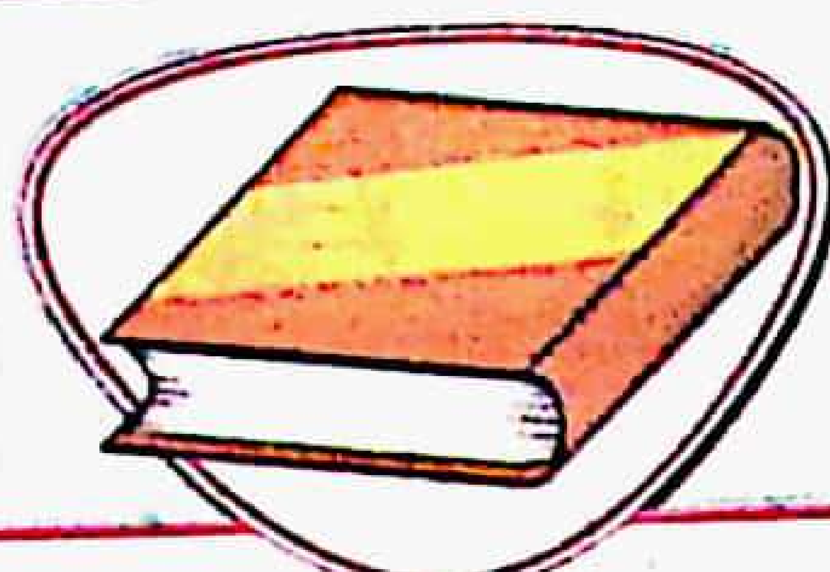


mood
حالة مزاجية



food
طعام





book
كتاب



cook
يطهو (يطبخ)

Study the following:

Healthy food puts Fares in a good mood.





I'm in my room. I've got a book about the moon.

Vocabulary:

tool	أداة	root	جذر	wood	خشب
the largest	الأكبر	healthy	صحي / بصحة جيدة	cool	معتدل البرودة
Wow!	واو! (تعبير عن الفرحة)	as well as	بالإضافة إلى / وكذلك	hot	حار / ساخن
top	أعلى (الشيء)	sunscreen	كريم الحماية من الشمس	cold	بارد
germs	الجراثيم	skin	البشرة (الجلد)	layers	طبقات
weather	الطقس	organ	عضو	middle	وسط
warm	دافيء	dirt	قاذورات	bottom	أسفل

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	looked after
attach	يربط بـ	attached	attached
damage	يضر	damaged	damaged

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
know	يعرف	knew	known
keep	يحفظ / يجعل	kept	kept

Phrases & Prepositions:

get through	يعَبُر	get sunburn	يصاب (بحروق الشمس)
wear sunscreen	يضع كريم الحماية من الشمس	is attached to	ملاصق لـ

Read & Learn: (SB P. 23)

1 Do you know what the largest organ in our body is?
هل تعرفون ما أكبر الأعضاء في جسمنا؟

2 Is it our lungs? They're big!
هل رئتانا؟ إنهما كبيرتان!

3 Is it our brain?
هل هو مخنا؟

4 No, it's our skin!
لا، إنه جلدنا!

5 Our skin? Wow!
جلدنا؟ واو!

Look & Read: (SB P. 23)



Our skin

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin has got lots of layers - look:

1	Top layer	This is strong. Water can't get through it!
2	Middle layer	We can feel hot and cold things here. This has got blood vessels.
3	Bottom layer	This attaches your skin to your bones and muscles. The sun can damage our skin. We can get sunburn. It's important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. Do you wear sunscreen?

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

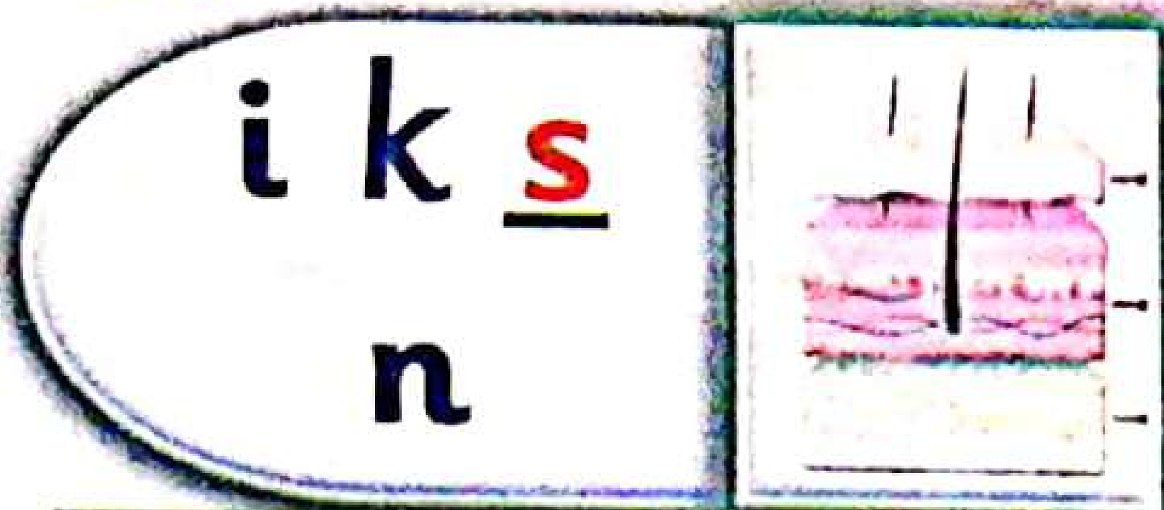

fo_ _


c_ _k


m_o_


r_ _m

2 Make a word.



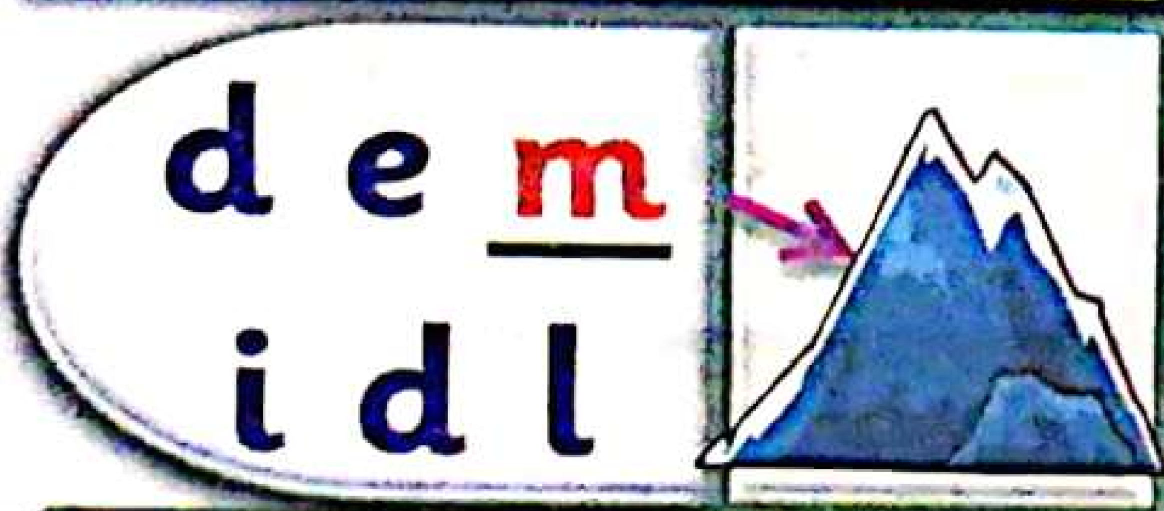
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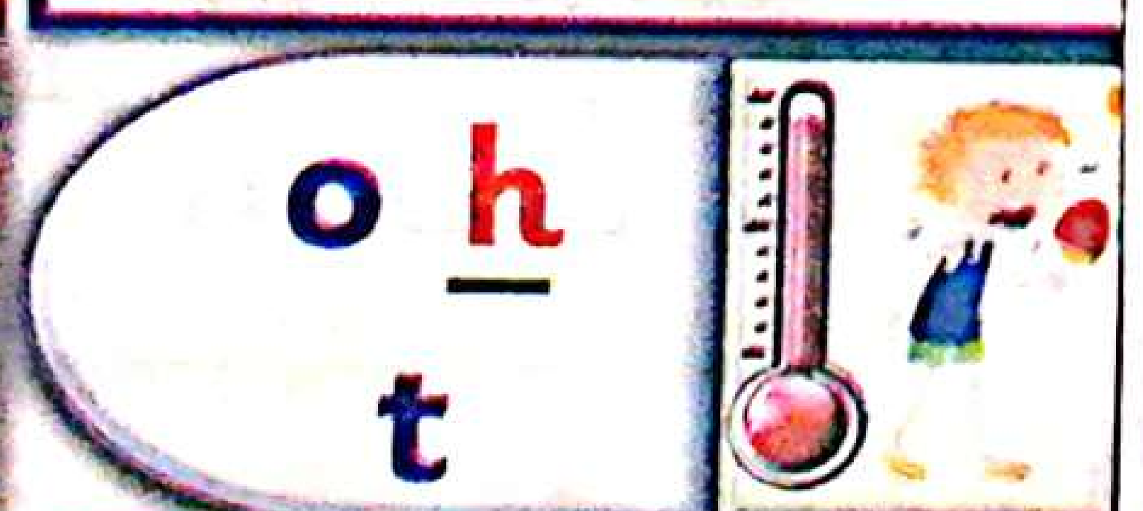
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....



....



....

3 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

1) (Happy - Healthy - Hungry) food puts Fares in a good mood.
2) I've got a (book - cook - look) about the moon.
3) Do you (look - cook - know) what the largest organ in our body is?
4) The top (food - layer - moon) of the skin is strong.
5) We can (feel - get - keep) hot and cold things at the middle layer.
6) The sun can (attach - keep - damage) our skin.
7) It's important to wear (sunglasses - sunscreen - sunburn) to protect our skin.
8) Our skin keeps us (fat - cool - hot) in hot weather.

9) We have got (blood vessels - water - lungs) in the middle layer of skin.
10) We can get (sunscreen - sunburn - layer) from the sun.

4 Read and match.

1) Our skin is
2) Water can't get through
3) Do you wear sunscreen?
4) The middle layer of the skin

a) Yes, I do.
b) has got blood vessels.
c) the largest organ in our body.
d) the top layer of the skin.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) got - the - about - I've - moon - a book - .
....
2) wear - Do - sunscreen - you - ?
....
3) get - can - from - We - the sun - sunburn - .
....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 23)

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Your skin keeps you (cold - hot - cool) in hot weather.
2) We need to (damage - look after - attach) our skin.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the largest organ in our body?
....
4) What does our skin protect us from?
....

Unit (2)

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



wear - sunscreen

....



healthy - food

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

Water - attaches - important - layers

1) Our skin has got lots of ....
2) It's .... to wear sunscreen.
3) .... can't get through our top layer of skin.
4) The bottom layer of skin .... your skin to your bones and muscles.

9 Copy the following sentence.

We need to keep our skin healthy.

....

Part (4) P. (24 - 27)






teeth	mouth	tongue	jaw
أسنان	فم	لسان	فك





stomach	chew	liquid
المعدة	يمضغ	سائل

Vocabulary:

digestion	الهضم	saliva	اللعاب	human	إنسان / بشري
energy	طاقة	nutrients	العناصر الغذائية	special	خاص
stomach acid	حمض المعدة	another	آخر ، أخرى		

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
swallow	يبتلع	swallowed	swallowed
change	يغير	changed	changed
absorb	يمتص	absorbed	absorbed
chew	يمضغ	chewed	chewed
push	يدفع	pushed	pushed

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
break	يكسر	broke	broken
make	يصنع	made	made
put	يضع	put	put

Phrases & Prepositions:

It's important to	من المهم أن	have to	يجب أن
push down	يدفع لأسفل	break down	يتحلل / يهضم
get rid of	يتخلص من	(is) called	يسمى

Listen & Read: (SB P. 24)

We know it's important to eat healthy food. But do you know what happens to food after you eat it? When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food. This is called digestion. Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food, and get rid of the things it doesn't need.



Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

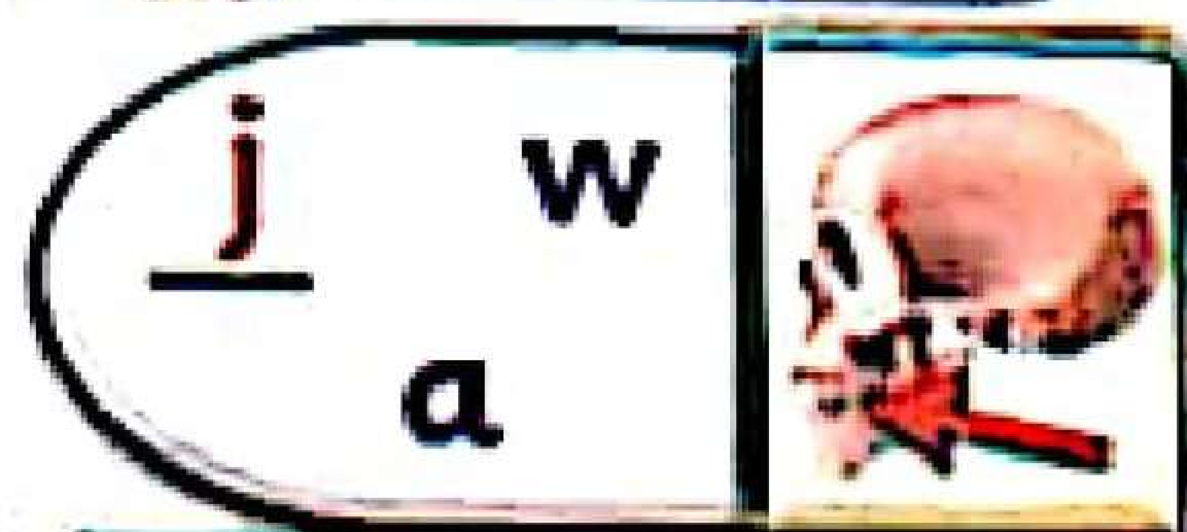

st_m_ch


to_g_e


t_e_h


m_u_h

2 Make a word.









_c_ e
w h

_l_ q i u
d i

moa _s_
t h c

....

....

....

3 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

1) First, we put food in our (stomach - mouth - teeth).
2) We make food smaller with our (saliva - tongue - teeth).
3) We (swallow - chew - absorb) food with our teeth, tongue and jaw.
4) We have a liquid called (tongue - stomach - saliva) in our mouth to help us chew food.
5) When our food is smaller, we can (swallow - absorb - chew) it.
6) When we eat, food goes to our (teeth - stomach - feet).
7) In the stomach, our body breaks (up - out - down) the food.
8) The body can (drink - swallow - absorb) the nutrients we need.

4 Read and match.

1) We make food smaller with our
2) We have a liquid in our mouth called
3) What is oxygen?
4) Where does food go when we swallow it?

a) It's a gas.
b) To the stomach.
c) teeth.
d) saliva.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) chew - with - We - food - teeth - our - .

....

2) healthy - important - It's - eat - food - to - .

....

3) energy - the - We - get - from - food - .

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



important - healthy



chew - food

7 Fill in the spaces with:

mouth - gets - swallow - stomach

1) When we .... food, it goes to our stomach
2) We chew food in our ....
3) The .... acid breaks down the food
4) The body .... rid of the things it doesn't need

8 Complete the following dialogue with.

No - Why - strong - water

Fares : Can ....(1)............ get through our top layer of skin?
Hany : ....(2) ...., it can't
Fares : ....(3) ....?
Hany : Because it is (4) ....

9 Copy the following sentence.



We get energy from food that we eat.

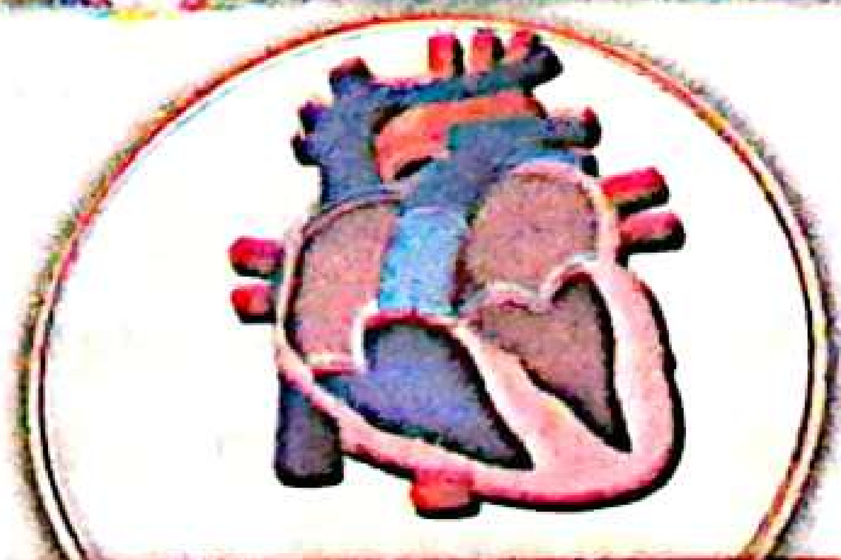


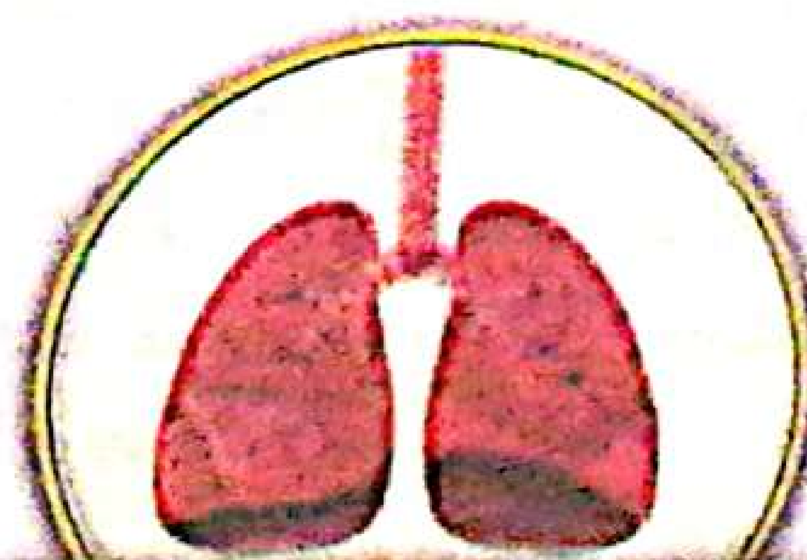
....

Test

Test Based on Unit (2)

1 Write the missing letter(s).






h_a_t	sk_le_on	l_n_s	m_sc_e

2 Make a word.

b n o e  ....

e k e n  ....

s u l k l  ....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (Am - Is - Are) he going to ride a horse?
2) Our (teeth - lungs - skeleton) is all the bones that keep us strong.
3) I'm going to (wear - wears - wearing) a helmet.
4) Our (bones - skin - heart) has got lots of layers.
5) We are (go - goes - going) to have chicken for lunch.

4 Read and match.

1) oxygen
2) blood vessels
3) be calm
4) stay up late

a) not going to bed at the right time
b) a gas which all living organisms need
c) veins and arteries
d) relaxed, not angry

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 24)

We know it's important to eat healthy food. But do you know what happens to food after you eat it? When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food. This is called digestion. Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food, and get rid of the things it doesn't need.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) It's important to eat (bad - unhealthy - healthy) food.

2) We chew food in our (mouth - saliva - stomach).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where does food go when we swallow it?

....

4) What do we get from the food we eat?

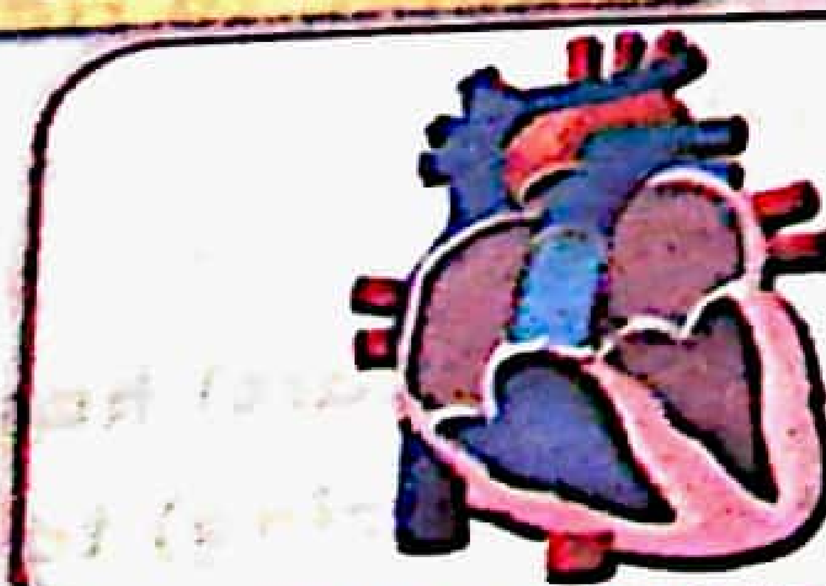
....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



going - a horse

....



heart - important

....

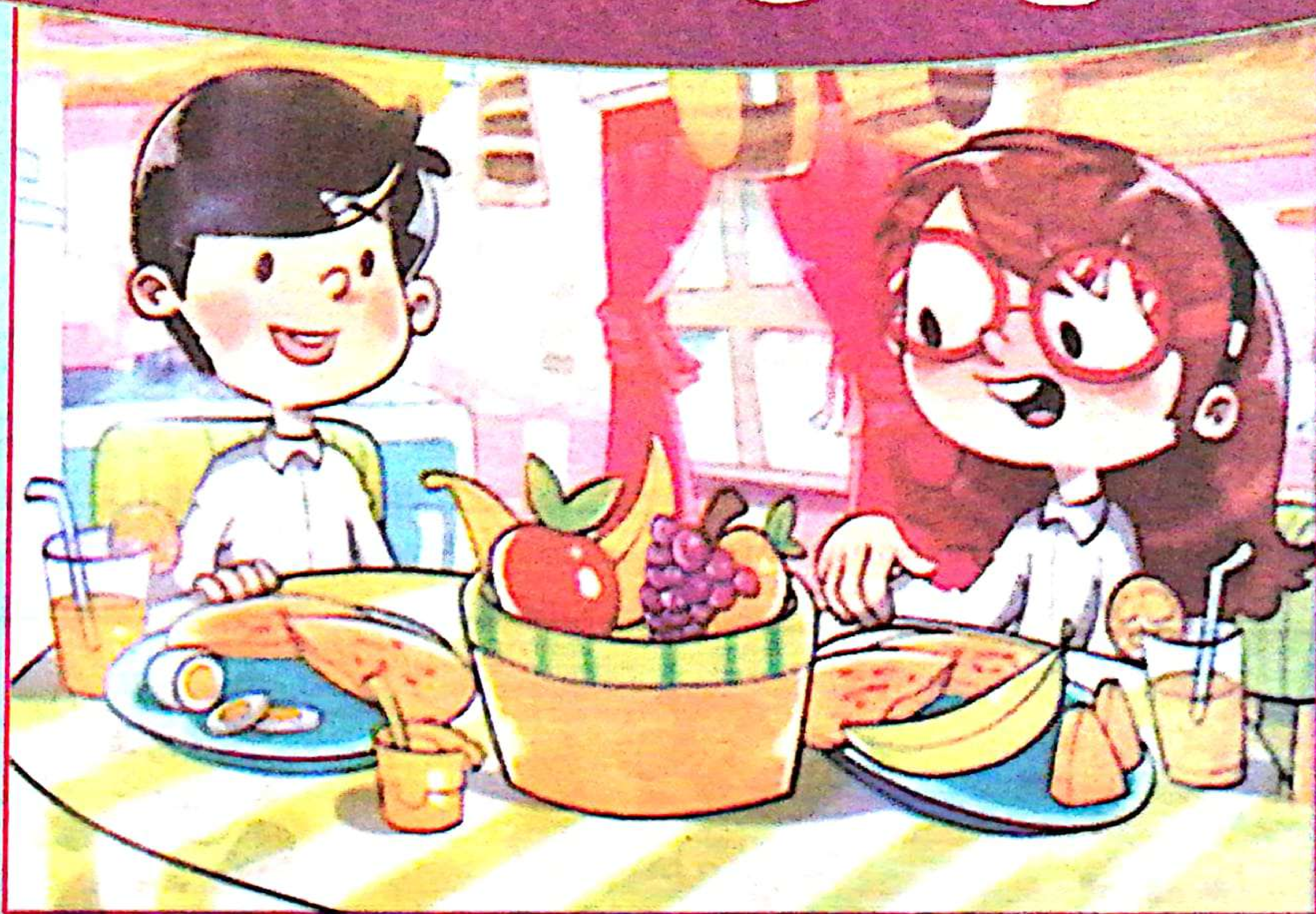
7 Copy the following sentence.



I keep my body strong.

....

Unit 3 What's on your plate?



Scope and Sequence: المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	- **A healthy diet plate**: carbohydrate, dairy, fat, fiber, minerals, protein, sugar, vitamins - **Food packaging**: calories, enough, percent, serving, sodium, too much
Language	اللغة	- You **should eat** a healthy lunch every day. - You **shouldn't eat** cookies every day.
Reading	قراءة	- A leaflet about water; a text about preserving food; a text about sugar
Phonics	الصوتيات	-tion ending: nutrition, digestion
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- **Decision making**: making healthy choices
Values	القيم	- Independence
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- **Therapeutic health**: a healthy diet for a healthy mind
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- **Science**: water and why we need it - **Math** : decimal points; measuring ingredients

Part (1) P. (28 - 30)

Nutrients العناصر الغذائية



vitamins
فيتامينات



carbohydrates
كربوهيدرات



fats
دهون



fiber
ألياف



minerals
معادن



protein
بروتين



sugar
سكريات

Foods أطعمة



fruit
فاكهة



vegetables
خضراوات



dairy
منتجات ألبان



delicious
لذيذ

Vocabulary:

plate	طبق	butter	زبدة	things	أشياء
lots of	كثير من	such as	مثل	diet	نظام غذائي
different	مختلف	soda	مشروبات غازية	bread	خبز
well	جيدًا	cookies	كعك	cereal	حبوب غذائية
way	طريقة / وسيلة	kind	نوع	oil	زيت
also	أيضًا	including	يشمل	olive oil	زيت زيتون
pasta	مكرونة	country	دولة	many	كثير
section	جزء	spread	طعام دهني	candies	حلويات

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered
contain	يحتوي على	contained	contained
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
exercise	يتمرن	exercised	exercised

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
think	يفكر	thought	thought
give	يعطي	gave	given
sleep	ينام	slept	slept

Phrases & Prepositions:

think about	يفكر في	good for	مفيد لـ
a day	يوميًا	find out	يكتشف
do a race	يتسابق		

Look, listen and read: (SB P. 28)

I always have fruit at breakfast - an apple or a banana. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, and there is fiber, too. Do you like fruit, Hany?
أتناول دائمًا الفاكهة كالتفاح والموز في وجبة الإفطار، فيها الكثير من الفيتامينات والألياف أيضًا. فهل تحب الفاكهة يا هاني؟

Yes, I do, but what are vitamins? Why do we need them?
نعم، ولكن ما هي الفيتامينات؟ ولماذا نحتاجها؟

Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! Mom says we should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need.
الفيتامينات هي عناصر غذائية موجودة في بعض الأطعمة، وهي مفيدة لأعضاء جسمك كما أنها تجعلك قويًا! وتقول أمي إنه يجب علينا تناول الكثير من الفاكهة للحصول على الفيتامينات التي نحتاجها.

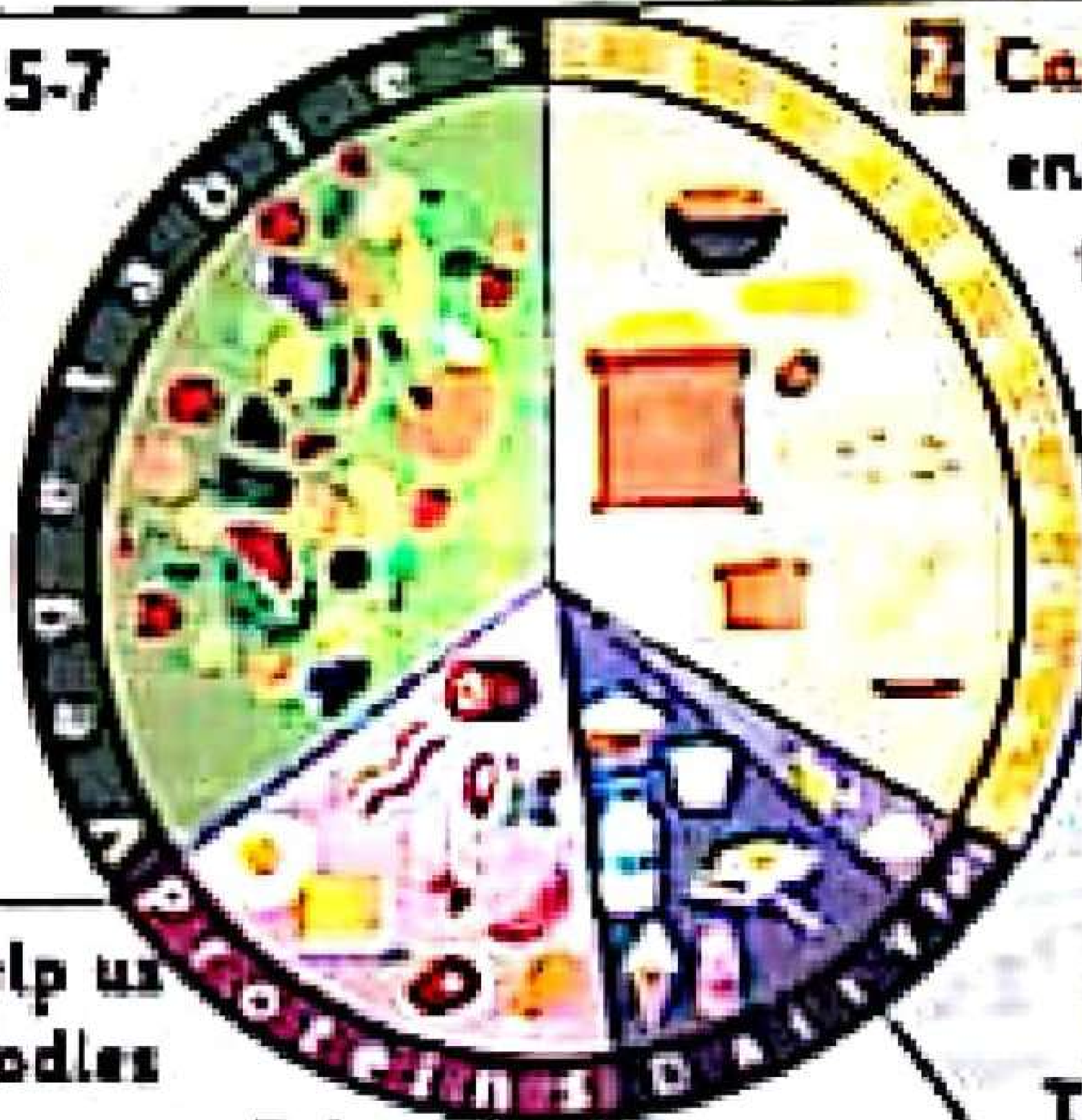
That's good, because fruit is delicious! Are there vitamins in eggs?
هذا جيد، لأن الفاكهة لذيذة! هل توجد فيتامينات في البيض؟

Yes, there are! نعم يوجد.

Reading: (SB P. 29)

It's important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need.

1 We should try to eat 5-7 pieces of fruit and vegetables a day. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, such as Vitamin C. There is also fiber. Fiber is very important in a healthy diet.



2 Carbohydrates give us energy. We can get these in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.

3 We need protein to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish and eggs.

4 There is protein in dairy foods such as milk and cheese too. Dairy foods also give us vitamins and a mineral called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

5 We need some fat too, because they help us absorb some important vitamins. There are healthy fats i some oils and spreads such as olive oil and butter.

Many foods such as cakes, biscuits and sod contain sugar. W shouldn't eat o drink a lot of sugar!

Tip!

We need different vitamins for different things. Vitamin C is good for our skin and it makes us strong. Can you find out what Vitamin A, B and D are good for?

Language Focus

should

Form: Subject + should + inf. المصدر .....

EX. - You should eat healthy lunch every day. (SB)

Usage: (should + inf.) is used to give advice.

EX. - He should eat healthy food. (SB)

Negative: Subject + should not (shouldn't) + inf. ....

EX. - You shouldn't eat cookies every day. (SB)

Question: (Yes / No questions)

Should + subject + inf. ...... ?

EX. - Should he eat some food with carbohydrates? (SB)

Yes, he should. No, he shouldn't.

Practice

Choose the correct answer.

1) Hana (should - don't - shouldn't) eat candies every day. (SB)
2) (Do - Should - Is) he eat cakes every day? (WB)
3) Hany (don't - shouldn't - should) eat fruit every day. (SB)
4) Hana (should - isn't - shouldn't) drink soda every day. (SB)
5) Should she (skip - skipped - skipping) breakfast? (WB)

Unit (3)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


carb_h_drate


vit_m_ns


prot_ _ns


f_ts


f_b_r


s_g_r


m_n_rals


d_ _ry

2 Make a word.

r i f t u

....

e t b e v e l a g s

....

e i s d c i u l o

....

b l a c n e a

....

u r n t i e t s n

....

l e a p t

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) There are (vitamins - proteins - oil) and fiber in fruit and vegetables. (WB)
2) (Carbohydrates - Minerals - Fibers) give us energy. (WB)
3) (Sugar - Protein - Fats) helps our bodies grow. (WB)
4) Dairy foods have a (mineral - vitamin - protein) called calcium. (WB)
5) Calcium is good for our (eyes - bones - head), heart and muscles. (WB)
6) We need healthy fat in some (oils - minerals - candies) to get our vitamins. (WB)
7) There are healthy (minerals - fats - fiber) in some oils and spreads. (SB)
8) We can find (vitamins - carbohydrates- minerals) in bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
9) There are lots of (carbohydrates - fats - vitamins) in fruit. (SB)
10) We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of (vitamins - proteins - sugar). (SB)

4 Read and match. (WB P. 26)

1) What does Hana have for breakfast?
2) Are there vitamins and fiber in fruit?
3) Does Hany like fruit?
4) What are vitamins?
5) Why do we need vitamins?

a) They are nutrients in some foods.
b) Yes, he does.
c) They make you strong.
d) She always has fruit.
d) Yes, there are.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )   5- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) every - You - eat - day - shouldn't - cookies - . (SB)

....

2) cakes - Should - candies - he - and - eat - of - lots - ? (SB)

....

3) nutrients - Our - of - need - bodies - lots - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Younis is an athlete. He wants to have a healthy diet. He lives in a hot country and he does a lot of exercise. He's going to do a race tomorrow, so he needs lots of energy.

Unit (3)

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Younis is an (engineer - athlete - actor).
2) Younis lives in a (cold - hot - dirty) country.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What kind of diet does Younis want to have?
....
4) Why does Younis need lots of energy?
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



eat / every day
....



shouldn't / candies
....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

should - shouldn't - nutrients - sugar

1) She .... eat candies every day. (SB)
2) He .... drink water when he exercises. (SB)
3) Cakes, biscuits and soda contain .... (SB)
4) Vitamins are .... in some foods. (SB)

9 Copy the following sentence.

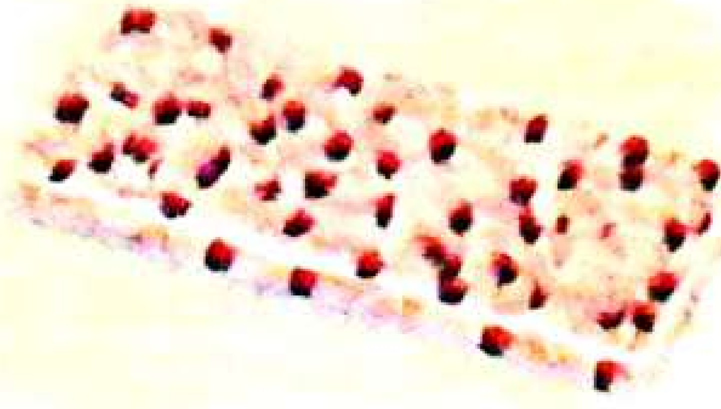


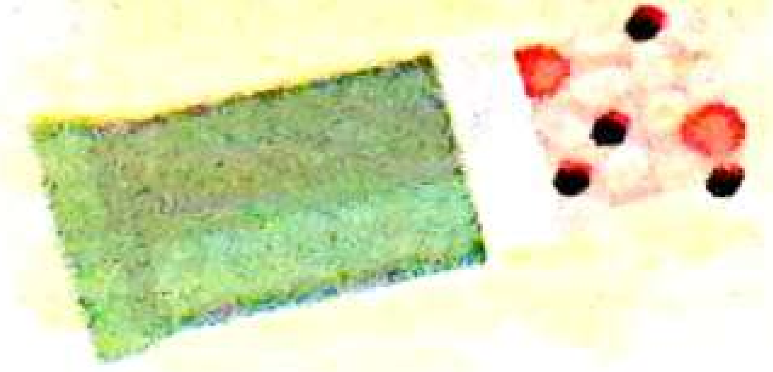
We should eat fruit every day.



....

Part (2) P. (31 - 33)



cake كعكة التورتة	cereal bar قطعة من الحبوب الغذائية	chocolate brownie كعكة شوكولاتة	dried fruit bar قطعة من الفاكهة المجففة

Definitions: (SB P. 31)

Word	Definition	
hydrated	when your body gets enough water	مشبع بالماء
dehydrated	when your body doesn't get enough water	جاف
joints	the parts of your body that move	المفاصل
toxins	things that you don't want in your body; They can make you ill.	السموم
temperature	how hot or cold you feel	درجة الحرارة
sweat	a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot	العرق

Vocabulary:

humans	البشر	serving	مقدار الطعام	ill	مريض
soil	تربة	calories	سعرات حرارية	right	مناسب
health	صحة	sodium	الصوديوم	snack	وجبة خفيفة
amount	مقدار	enough	كاف	natural	طبيعي
better	أفضل / أحسن	fruit juice	عصير فواكهة	gram	جرام
salt	ملح	too much	كثير جدًا	sweet	حلو / حلوى
difficult	صعب	packaging	تعبئة (علبة)	root	جذر
children	الأطفال	percent	في المائة (%)	plant	نبات
most of	معظم	size	حجم / مقدار	litre	لتر
a drink	مشروب	unhealthy	غير صحي	pure	نقي
choice	اختيار				

Unit (3)

Phrases & Prepositions:

break down into	يتحول إلى	come out of	خرج من
make up of	يتكون من	for example	ى سبيل المثال
get dehydrated	يجف	get a headache	صاب بالصداع

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
mix	يخلط	mixed	mixed
measure	يقيس	measured	measured
taste	يتذوق	tasted	tasted

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
lose	يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
come	يأتي	came	come
see	يرى	saw	seen
choose	يختار	chose	chosen

Read and learn: (SB P. 33)

I like cereal bars.
أنا أحب قطع الحبوب الغذائية.

Which snack is your favorite?
أي الوجبات الخفيفة تفضل؟





So do I! But I like fruit bars too.
وأنا أيضًا، ولكنني أحب قطع الفاكهة المجففة أيضًا.

Reading: (SB P. 31)

Why do we need water?

All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water. Plants get it from the soil in their roots.

We all know water is good for us, but do you know how important it is for our health?
Our blood is about 82% water. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around the body. We eat food, and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Water helps with this, and it also helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.

Our brains are made up of about 75% water. If you drink



enough water, your brain works better. If you don't drink enough water, you get dehydrated. You feel tired and you don't have a lot of energy. You can get a headache or find it difficult to drink. When you are hydrated, it means you are getting enough water. It's good for your joints, your bones and your body temperature.



Water also helps your body to get rid of toxins form your body, and helps the other organs in your body to work well.
Children should drink about 1.5 litres of water every day.
Most of this should be pure water, but we can also get water from other drinks such as milk, tea and fruit juices, and fruits and vegetables. We should drink more water in hot weather because we lose water when we sweat.

Reading: (SB P. 32)



We can look at food packaging to find out what is in our food. This helps us decide if it is healthy or unhealthy. For example, if you see that there are lots of calories and not a lot of vitamins, we can decide to make a different choice.

serving	how much you eat at one time
calories	the amount of energy in food
sodium	this is a mineral; we need enough of it, but we shouldn't have too much. The salt we get in food is sodium mixed with other things. We shouldn't eat food with too much salt in.
enough	the right amount
too much	more than we need
percent	When we see something like 50%, it means that this food gives us 50%, or half, of the amount of that vitamin or mineral that our bodies need every day.

Serving size	30 grams
Energy	115 calories
Fat	0.4 grams
Carbohydrate	26 grams
Sugar	2.4 grams
Sodium	0.3 grams
Fiber	0.6 grams
Protein	2.1 grams
Vitamin C	50% (percent)
Vitamin D	50% (percent)

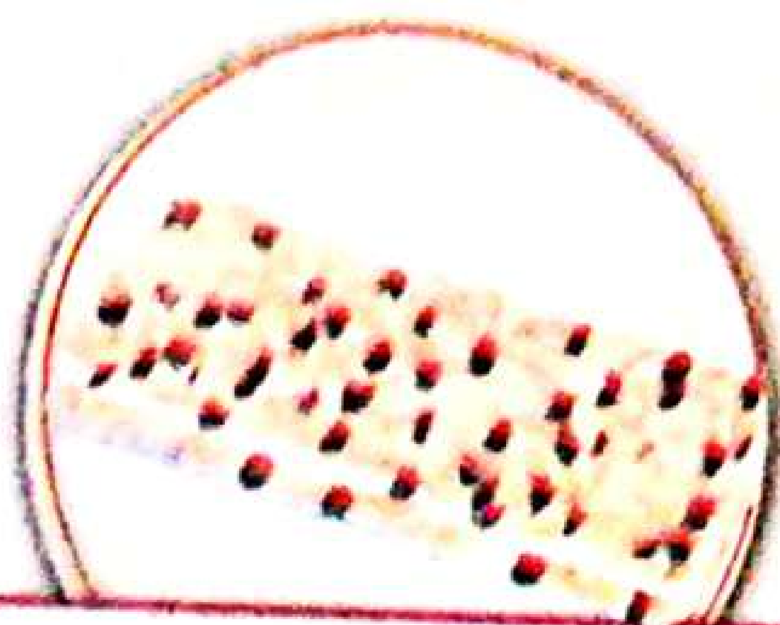
Tip!

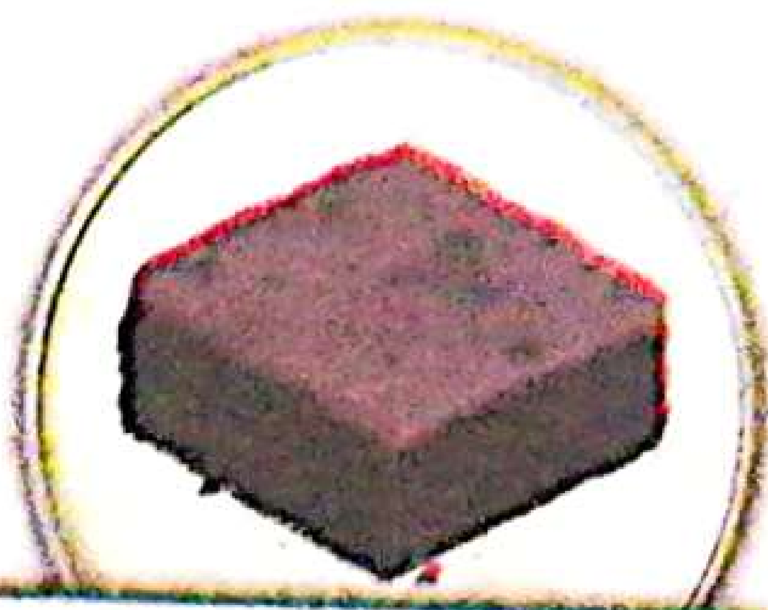
There is sugar in fruit, so it tastes sweet. Natural sugar in fruit is better for you than sugar in cakes and candies.

Activities

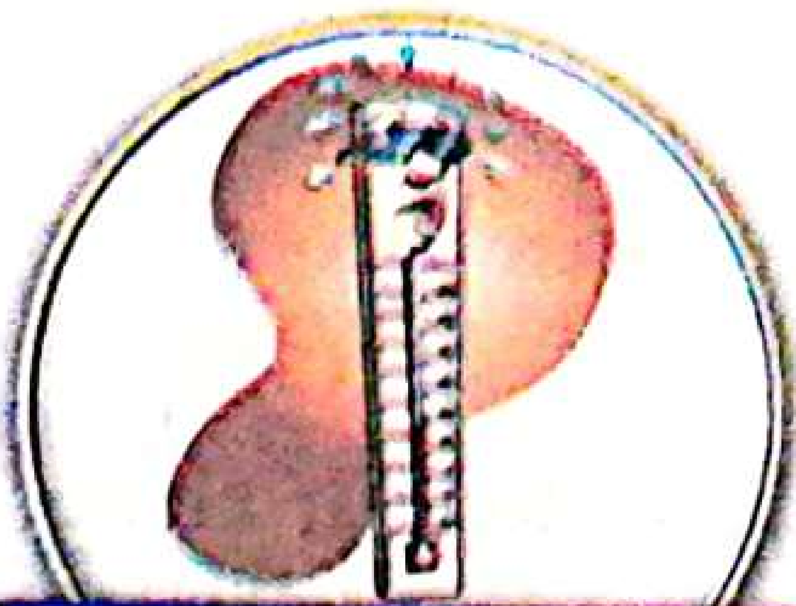
1 Write the missing letter(s).


c_k_

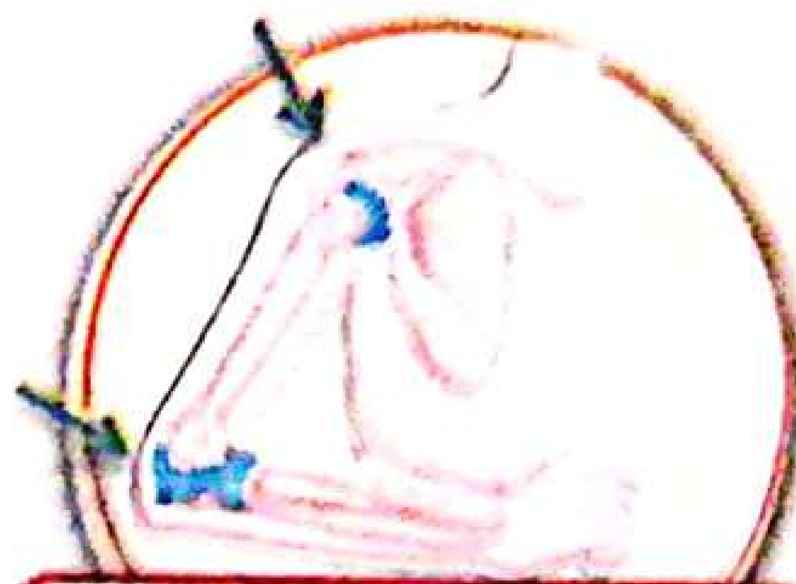

cer_al b_r

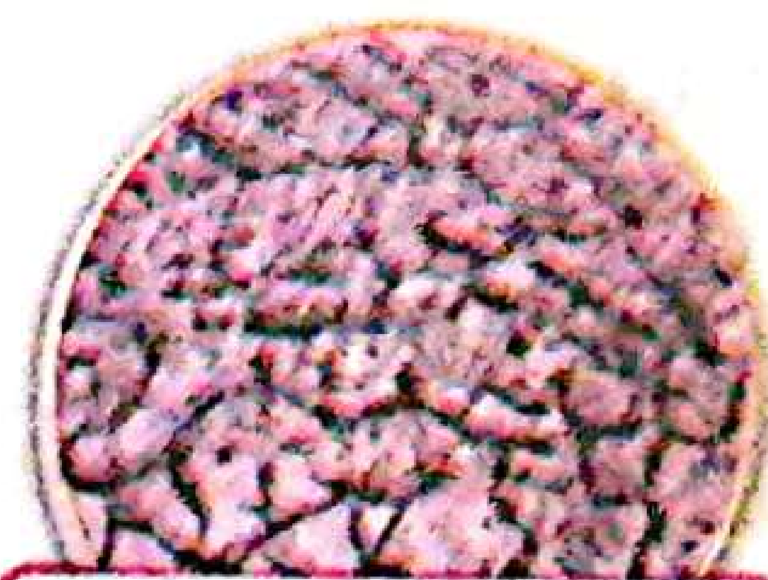

choc_la_e


sw_ _t


temp_rat_re


p_rc_nt


j_ _nts


deh_dr_ted

2 Make a word.

o i t
x n

....

a e
c k

....

r i d e d
r t i f u

....

l e e c r
a r b a

....

h c o l t
o a e c

....

e w t
s a

....

Unit (3)

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) If you don't drink enough water, you get (hydrated - dehydrated - temperature). (SB)
2) When you are (dehydrated - hydrated - sweat), it means you are getting enough water. (SB)
3) Water also helps your body get rid of (joints - toxins - sweat). (SB)
4) We lose water when we (sweet - sweat - joint). (SB)
5) Water is good for your body (temperature - toxins - bar). (SB)
6) I like (hydrated - dehydrated - dried) fruit bars. (SB)
7) I like chocolate (brown - brownie - calories). (SB)
8) I like cereal (bars - cakes - calories). (SB)
9) (Sweet - Sweat - Meat) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot. (SB)
10) (Joints - Toxins - Fruits) are things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill. (SB)

4 Read and match.

1) hydrated	a) the parts of your body that move
2) dehydrated	b) when your body gets enough water
3) temperature	c) when your body doesn't get enough water
4) joints	d) how hot or cold you feel

1- ( )   2- ( )   3- ( )   4- ( )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) favourite - snack - Which - your - is - ? (SB)

....

2) bars - I - cereal - like - . (SB)

....

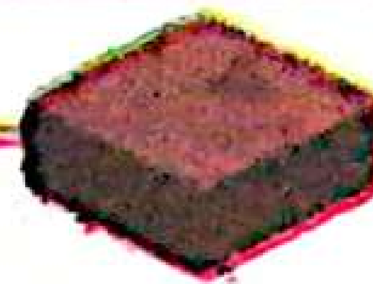
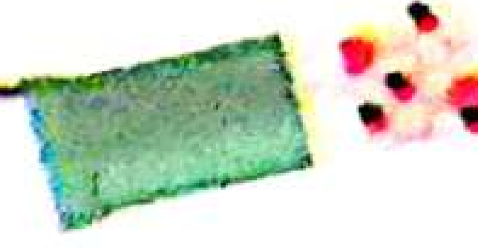
3) fruit - dried - I - bar - like - . (SB)

....



6 Read the following food packagings then answer the questions.



	cake	cereal bar	chocolate brownie	dried fruit bar
Energy	128 calories	143 calories	310 calories	68 calories
Fat	3 grams	6 grams	21 grams	1.2 grams
Sugar	8 grams	11 grams	23 grams	7 grams
Salt	0.2 grams	0.1 grams	0.2 grams	0.1 grams

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) The (cake - cereal bar - chocolate brownie) has the most sugar.
2) The dried fruit bar has (68 - 1.2 - 7) calories.

B) Answer the following questions

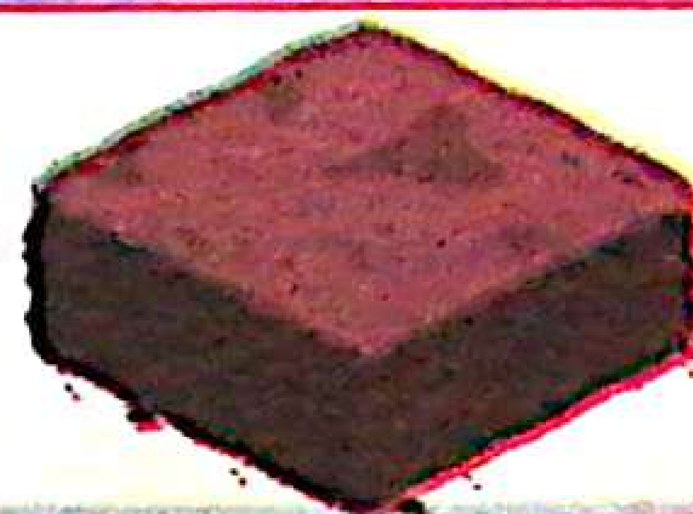
1) Which snack has the most fat? ....
2) Which snack has the most salt? ....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



cake - sugar

....



like - chocolate brownie

....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

Sodium - fruit - Enough - Calories - measure

1) .... is the amount of energy in food. (WB)
2) We get a lot of Vitamin C in .... (SB)
3) We .... energy in calories. (SB)
4) .... is the right amount. (SB)
5) .... is a mineral we need. (WB)

Unit (3)

Part (3) P. (34 - 35)

Phonics



nutrition
عنصر غذائي



digestion
الهضم

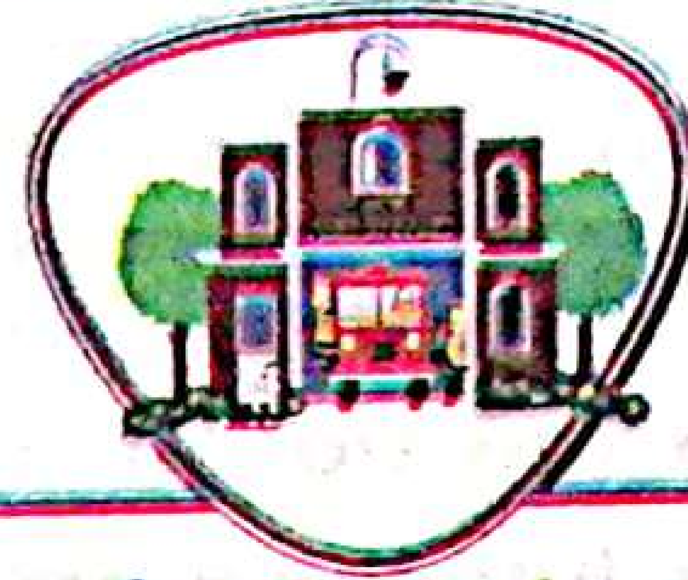


fiction
حكاية / رواية





pollution
التلوث



fire station
محطة إطفاء

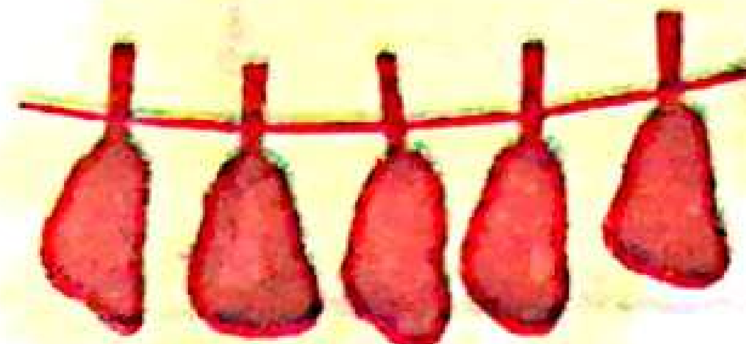




fire
نار



salt
ملح



drying
التجفيف



container
وعاء / حاوية



zeer pot
زير (وعاء من الفخار)



can
علبة معدنية



jar
برطمان

Vocabulary:

still	ما زال	smoked fish	سمك مدخن	people	الناس
fresh	طازج	electricity	كهرباء	cool	بارد
properly	بشكل صحيح	smoked meat	لحم مدخن	sweet	حلو
freezer	فريزر / مُجمد	long time ago	منذ زمن طويل	safe	آمن
inside	بالداخل	air	الهواء	fridge	ثلاجة
ceramic pot	إناء خزفي	fig	تين	mango	مانجو
grapes	عنب				

Regular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
preserve	يحفظ	preserved	preserved
store	يخزن	stored	stored
use	يستخدم	used	used
heat	يُسخن	heated	heated
add	يضيف	added	added

Present		Past	P.P
dry	يجفف	dried	dried
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
stay	يقيم	stayed	stayed
close	يغلق	closed	closed
last	يستمر	lasted	lasted

Irregular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
keep	يحافظ على	kept	kept
go	يذهب	went	gone
make	يصنع	made	made

Present		Past	P.P
put	يضع	put	put
take	يأخذ	took	taken

Phrases & Prepositions:

all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	take .... away	يتخلص من
thousands of years ago	منذ آلاف السنين	make us sick	يمرضنا
get into	يدخل	go bad	يفسد
take out	يُخرج	stay cool	يظل باردًا
last for years	يستمر لسنوات		

Unit (3)

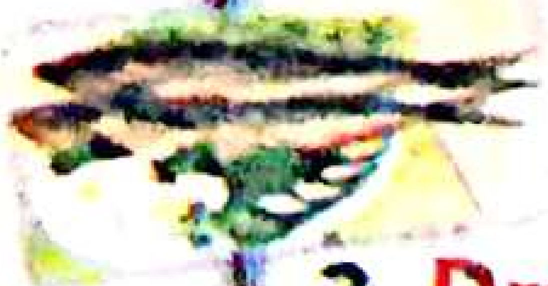
Reading: (SB P. 35)

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe.

We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?



1- Fire This heats food like smoked meat and fish a long time ago, and we still do it now.



2- Salt We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.



3- Drying We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, banana and mango are all delicious. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious, and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.

4- Containers There are different ways of storing food in containers.



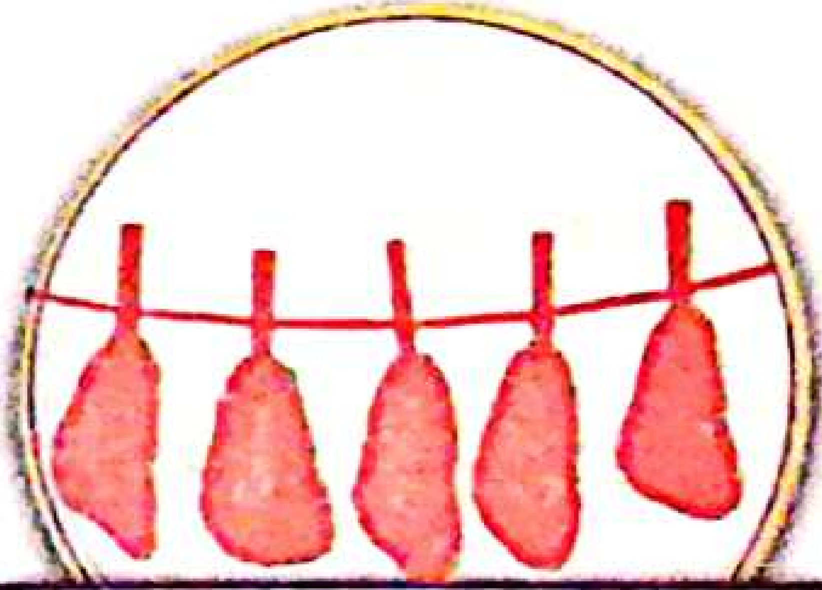
5- Zeer pots Thousands of years ago, people invented zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one ceramic pot. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand. The water takes the heat away and the food stays cool.



6- Cans and jars People also use cans and jars to preserve food. You put the food in a liquid with salt, and close the can. No air gets into the jar or can, and the food lasts for years.

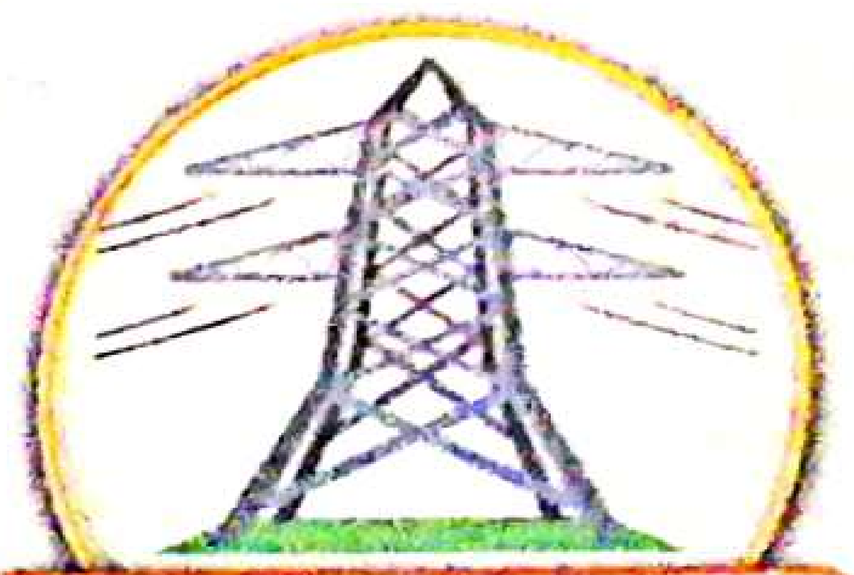
Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

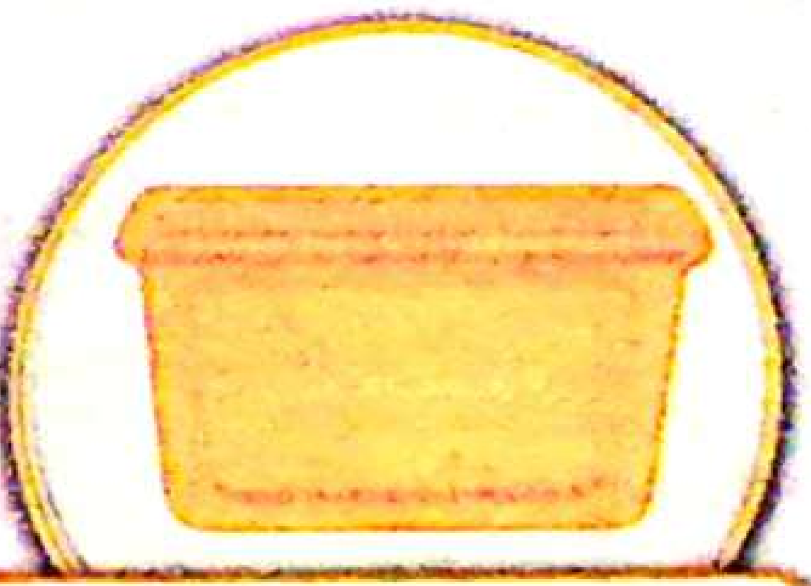

dr_ _ng


s_lt


z_ _r p_t


el_ctr_city


f_r_


c_nt_iner



c_n


j_r

2 Make a word.

u r t n i
n t i o



....

o i e t d
g s i n



....

i o i f
c t n



....

o u i p l
l t o n



....

e i f r t t
s a i o n



....

a e w
t r



....

Unit (3)

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We need to (preserve - dry - heat) the food in the fridge. (SB)
2) (Drying - Fire - Electricity) heats food like smoked meat and fish. (SB)
3) We can add (water - salt - nutrient) to food to preserve it. (SB)
4) There are different ways of storing food in (electricity - fictions - containers). (SB)
5) Thousands of years ago, people invented (zeer pots - fridges - cans) to keep food fresh. (SB)
6) We can (use - dry - add) food in the sun.
7) People use (pollution - cans - months) to preserve food. (SB)
8) We can keep food in (nutrients - jars - fire). (SB)
9) If we don't have (water - electricity - oil), we can't keep food in the fridge. (SB)
10) The firemen work in the fire (fiction - pollution - station). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) Salt	a) need electricity to work.
2) If we don't store food properly,	b) it can go bad.
3) We need to preserve food	c) takes out the water.
4) Fridges	d) to keep it fresh and safe.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) food - It - important - right - to - is - eat - the - . (SB)

....

2) People - food - preserve - use - jars - cans - and - to - . (SB)

....

3) can - sun - We - fruit - dry - the - in - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.35)

"It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can

we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?"

A) Choose the correct answer.

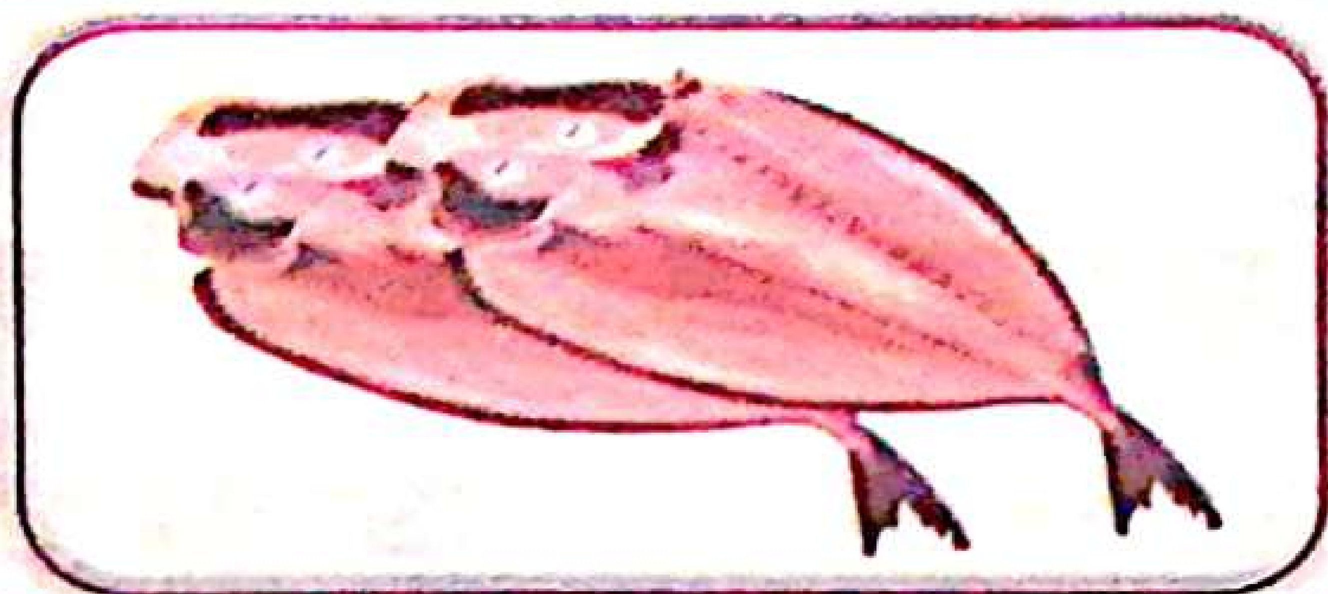
1) We can use (freezers - TVs - computers) to store food.
2) If we don't keep food properly, it makes us (fresh - sick - safe).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What do fridges need to work?
....

4) Why is it important to look after food?
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



use - salt
....



zeer pot - food
....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

salt - containers - nutrients - electricity

1) When we dry food, we take out the water and keep the ....
2) We add .... to food to preserve it.
3) We can store food in ....
4) We need .... to store food in fridges.

9 Copy the following sentence.



It's important to eat the right food.



....

Unit (3)

Part (4) P. (36 - 39)

Vocabulary:

easy	سهل	write down	يسجل	list	قائمة
dentist	طبيب أسنان	highest	الأعلى	how much	كم المقدار
quickly	بسرعة	over a long time	على المدى البعيد	lowest	الأقل
confused	مرتبك	carefully	بحرص	teaspoon	ملعقة صغيرة
anxious	قلق (مهموم)	chocolate milk	حليب بالشوكولاتة	less	أقل
worried	قلق	plain yogurt	زباي سادة	bad for	ضار على
at night	ليلا	over	أكثر	bread	خبز
nuts	بندق (مكسرات)	cheese	جبنة	candies	حلويات

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
count	يعد / يحسب	counted	counted
affect	يؤثر	affected	affected
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Read and learn:







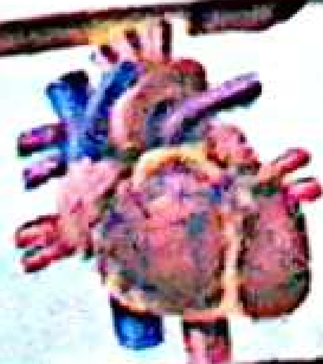
Reading: (SB P. 36)

Sugar

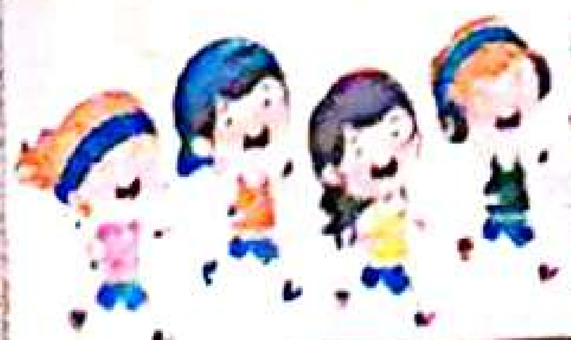


What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Why is sugar bad for us?

Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Do you like going to the dentist?



Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.



Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.



Sugar can affect our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused. We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

Children shouldn't have more than 25 grams of sugar a day. 25 grams is about six teaspoons. One teaspoon has four grams of sugar.

Tip!

There is natural sugar in fruit. This is better than sugar that is added to food such as cakes and candies.

Activities

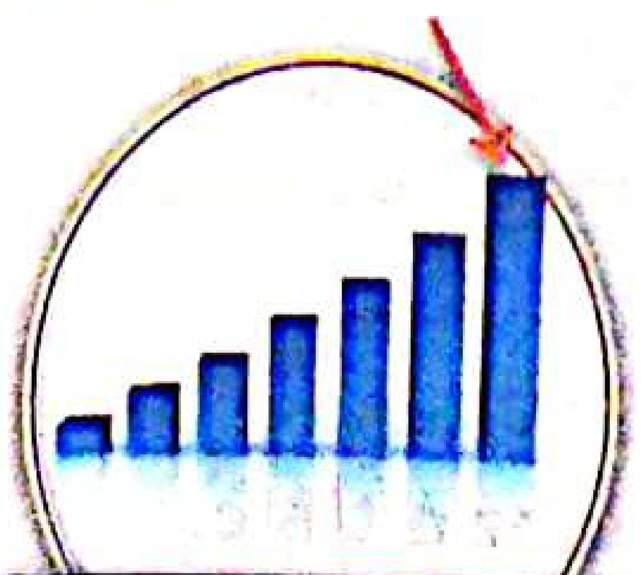
1 Write the missing letter(s).


t_ _th


d_nt_st


y_g_rt


c_ _kies


hi_ _est


ch_c_late


ni_ _t


l_w_st

2 Make a word.

a s e y

....

r t w i e

....

s o e t p a o n

....

i t l s

....

t o u y g r

....

t e i s d n t

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (Milk - Sugar - Meat) is bad for our teeth. (SB)
2) Eating too much sugar (chooses - damages - stops) our teeth. (SB)
3) Sugar stops our (arteries - knees - elbows) working well. (WB)
4) We can feel (worried - happy - fine) and anxious. (WB)
5) Sugar gives us (electricity - energy - water). (SB)
6) Sugar can be bad for our (knees - mood - skin). (SB)
7) We can feel worried and (happy - anxious - well). (SB)
8) One (zeer pot - teaspoon - jar) has four grams of sugar. (SB)
9) There is a natural sugar in (candies - sweets - fruit). (SB)
10) Cakes and candies have (salt - electricity - sugar). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) What's your favourite snack? — a) our brain.
2) Eating too much sugar — b) six teaspoons.
3) Sugar can affect — c) damages our teeth.
4) 25 grams is about — d) Cookies.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) sugar - decided - eat - I - to - less - . (SB)

....

2) I - drink - milk - chocolate - don't - . (SB)

....

3) bad - Sugar - our - is - teeth - for - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P .37)

"I decided to eat less sugar. I looked carefully at the snacks I was choosing. Now I have plain yogurt, and I don't drink chocolate milk. I drink more water and I eat fruit. I still enjoy sweet snacks, like chocolate cookies, but I don't eat them every day. I have more energy, and I sleep better at night. I'm happy!"

Unit (3)

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) I have (sweet - plain - easy) yogurt.
2) I (enjoy - drink - decide) sweet snacks.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) When do you sleep better?
....
4) What did you decide to eat?
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



sugar - energy
....



fruit - natural - sugar
....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

added - snacks - plain - brains

1) I have .... yogurt.
2) Sugar is .... to cakes and candies.
3) I enjoy sweet ....
4) Sugar can affect our ....

9 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

didn't - did - sugar - mood

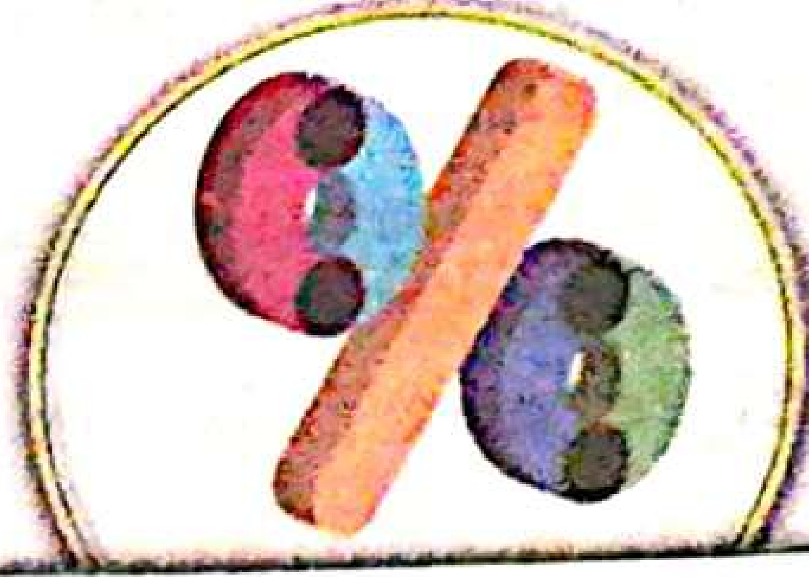
Hend : Did you know ....(1)... is bad for your heart?
Salma : Yes, I ....(2).................... .
Hend : Did you know sugar can affect your (3).................... ?
Salma : No, I ....(4).................... .

Test Based on Unit (3)

1 Write the missing letter(s).


veg_t_bles


sw_ _t


p_rc_nt


poll_ti_n

2 Make a word.

u g s r a

....

o t x n i

....

i e f r

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We (should - shouldn't - does) eat fruit every day.
2) We (shouldn't - should - does) eat cookies every day.
3) Fruit is (bad - delicious - hot)!
4) (Fiber - Fat - Calcium) is good for our bones.
6) You should (eat - eats - eating) healthy lunch.

4 Read and match.

1) We should .... a) a liquid that comes out of your skin.
2) We shouldn't .... b) things you don't want in your body.
3) Sweat is c) eat candies every day.
4) Toxins are d) drink water every day.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

"It's important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need."

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Our bodies need different (plates - section - nutrients) to work well.

2) It is important to get a (balance - temperature - toxin) of the right kinds of food

B) Answer the following questions.

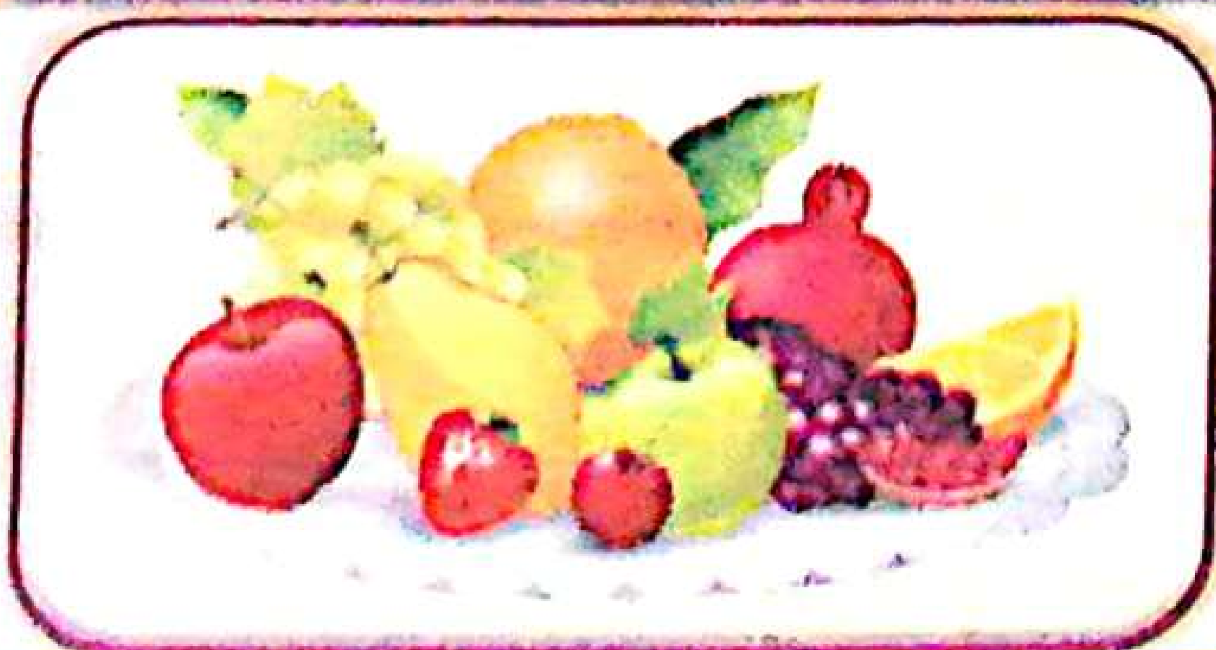
3) What do nutrients include?

....

4) Why do we need different nutrients?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - fruit

....



shouldn't - soda

....

7 Copy the following sentence.



We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of sugar.



....

Review (1)

Vocabulary:

medicine	دواء	porter	شيال / حمال
surgeon	طبيب جراح	prepare	يُعد / يُجهز
appointment	موعد	x-ray	أشعة إكس
carer	مقدم الرعاية	receptionist	موظف الأستقبال
organize	ينظم	operation	عملية جراحية
thermometer	ترمومتر	patient	مريض
broken	مكسور	blood pressure	ضغط الدم
pump	يضخ	accident	حادث
cast	دعامة / جبيرة	wear	يرتدي
support	يدعم	strange	غريب
overnight	حتى الصباح / طوال الليل	advice	نصيحة

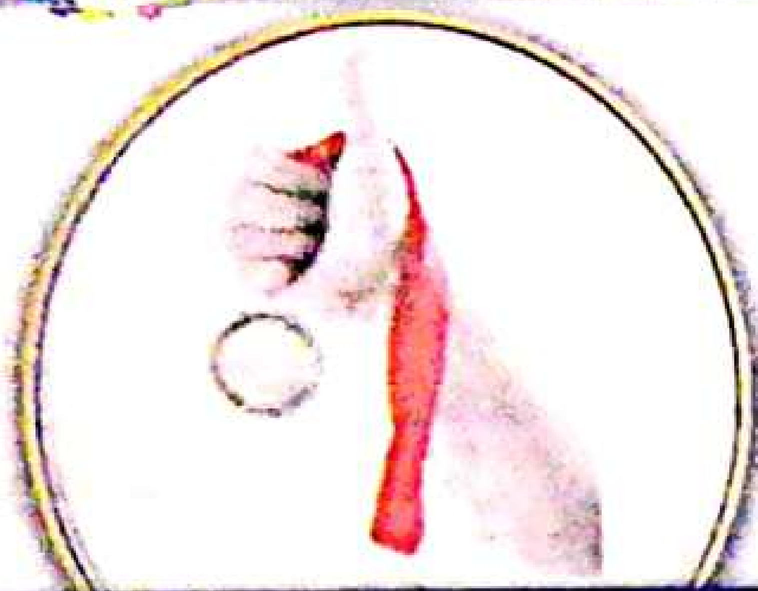
Who work in a hospital?



Doctor can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better.
Nurses can look after you. They give you the right medicine and help you get better. If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation. A surgeon can do an operation.
A hospital has to be very clean all the time, so it is important to have cleaners. The receptionist organizes the appointments. They know what time you need to see the doctor.
The patient is the person who is sick. A carer looks after someone who is sick for a long time.
People sometimes need extra help to do things.
A porter can help you move around the hospital if you can't walk on your own. People need healthy food in hospitals, so the cooks in the kitchens are important, too.
They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

Test Based on Review (1)

1 Write the missing letter(s).


m_dal

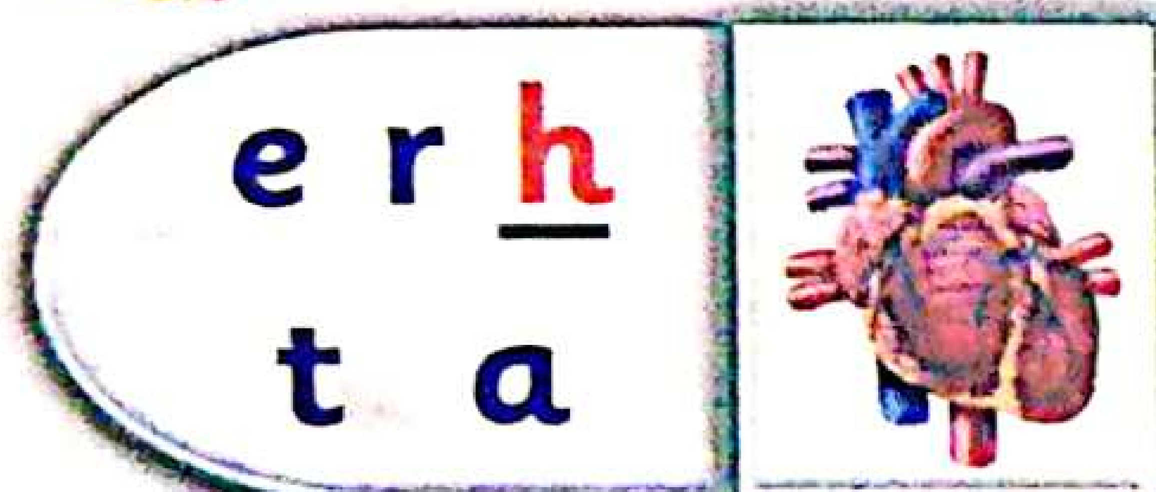


athl_t_

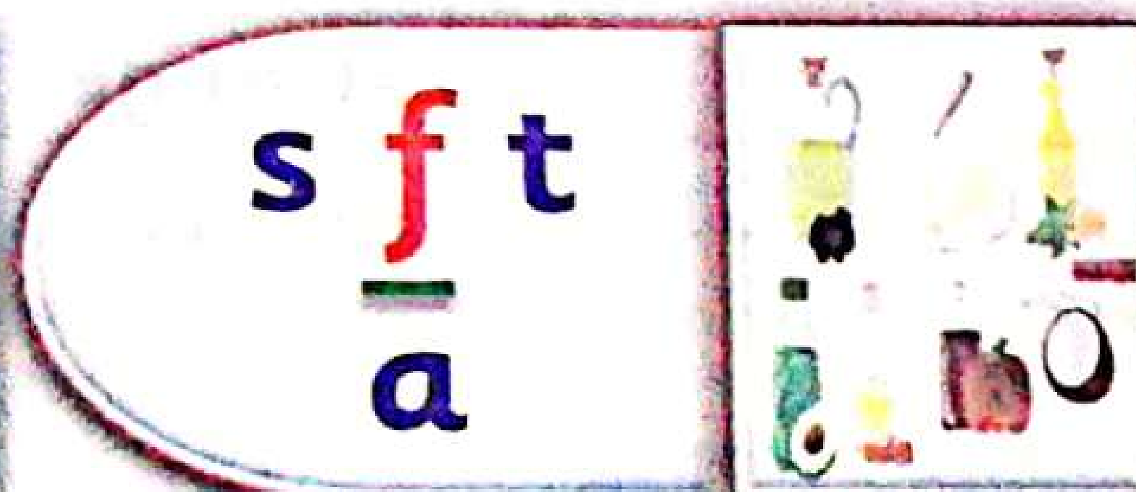

tr_c_


r_ce

2 Make a word.



....



....



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) You (should - shouldn't - does) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
2) You (shouldn't - should - does) ride your skateboard on a road.
3) The (heart - arteries - skeleton) moves blood around the body.
4) Our (lungs - skull - tongue) protects our brain and our eyes.
5) We break down food in our (saliva - skin - stomach).

4 Read and match. (SB P.43)

1) Stomach acid	a) oxygen and nutrients around the body.
2) Our skin protects us from	b) chew food.
3) Blood carries	c) the sun, dirt and germs.
4) We use muscles when we	d) breaks down food in our stomach.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

Test

5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

"What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take cookies or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart."

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Cookies and candies are (snakes - snacks - meals).

2) Sugar can damage the (bones - muscle - heart).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Why is sugar bad for our teeth?

....

4) What can sugar do with arteries?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - play - outdoors

....



should - eat - healthy

....

7 Copy the following sentence.



You shouldn't eat candy every day.



....

Unit 4 In the Wild



Scope and Sequence: المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	- Animals: cheetah, chimpanzee, cobra, fennec fox, macaw, sea lion, sloth, spider monkey; crayfish, goose, mole, squirrel - Animal activity: build nests, chase, dig burrows, gather, hide, hunt, live in holes, take shelter - Habitats: desert, equator, grassland, North Pole, polar, rainforests, South Pole, swamp, temperate, tropical, wetland
Language	اللغة	- It might live in Africa. - It might not eat grass.
Reading	القراءة	- A text about animal behavior; a text about rainforests; a text about changes in habitats
Phonics	الصوتيات	-mp: camp, swamp -nd: grassland, wetland -nt: hunt, tent
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Critical thinking: comparing the pros and cons of a topic
Values	القيم	- Compassion - Participation
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Awareness of rights and duties - Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Geography: analysis of maps, different landscapes and climates - Science : reacting to change, pros and cons of human activity in landscape; natural disasters

Unit (4)

Part (1) P. (50 - 53)



sloth
دب الكسلان



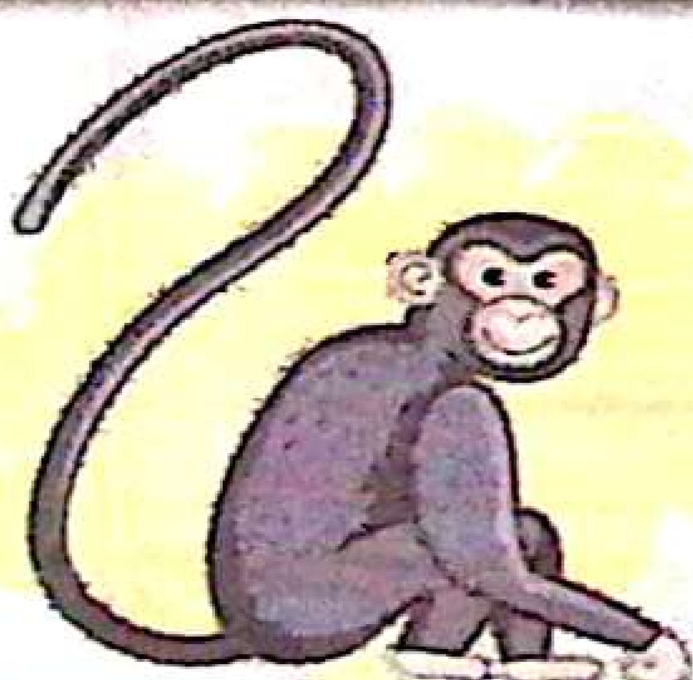
fennec fox
ثعلب الفنك



chimpanzee
شمبانزى



macaw
ببغاء ملون



spider monkey
القرد العنكبوت



sea lion
أسد البحر



cheetah
فهد



cobra
أفعى الكوبرا

Vocabulary:

crayfish	جراد البحر	earth	تربة	colony	جماعة / مستعمرة / قطيع
geese	إوز	sand	رمال	mole	حيوان الخلد (آكل الحشرات)
squirrel	سنجاب	rock	صخر	the world	العالم
owl	بومة	nest	عُش	animal show	عرض الحيوانات
penguin	طائر البطريق	under	تحت	near	قريب من
burrow	جُحر	river	نهر	grass	حشائش / عشب
slowly	ببطء	Africa	قارة أفريقيا	leaves	أوراق الشجر
natural	طبيعى	blue whale	الحوت الأزرق	stick	عصا
safely	بأمان	hole	حفرة	turtle	سلحفاة مائية

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
live	يعيش	lived	lived
hunt	يصطاد	hunted	hunted
chase	يطارد	chased	chased
gather	يجمّع	gathered	gathered

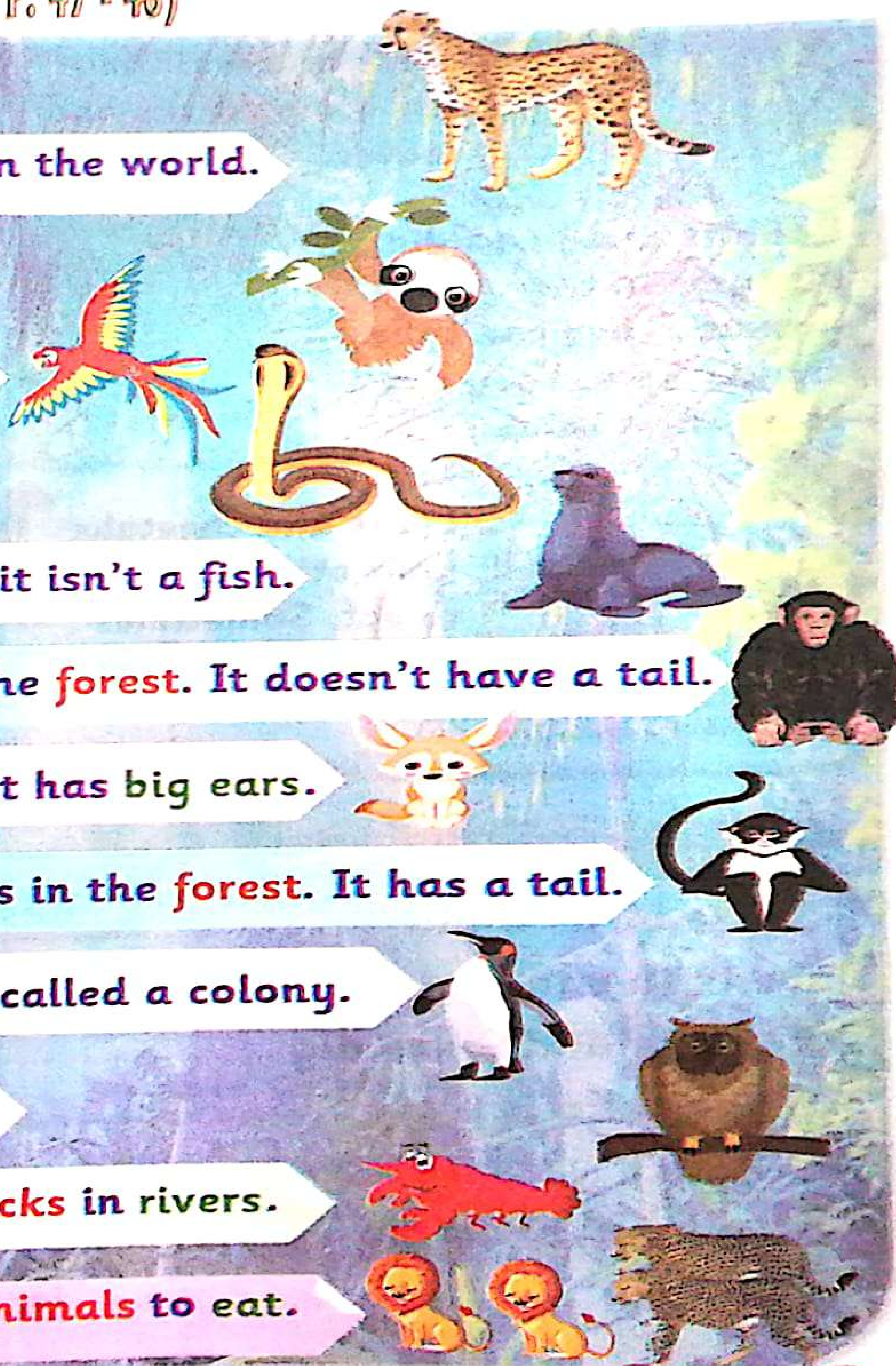
Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
build	يبنى	built	built
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
hide	يختبئ	hid	hidden
dig	يحفر	dug	dug

Phrases & Prepositions:

close to	قريب من	in the ground	فى الأرض
dig a burrow	يحفر (جحرًا)	come out	يخرج
take shelter	يتخذ مأوى	in the day time	نهارًا / فى وقت النهار
That's a great idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.	in a large group	فى مجموعة كبيرة
It's difficult to	من الصعب أن......	gather in	يتجمع فى
able to	قادر على	welcome to	مرحبًا بك فى

Read and learn. (WB P. 47 - 48)



A cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.

A sloth moves very slowly.

A macaw is a very colorful bird.

A cobra is a dangerous snake.

A sea lion lives in the water but it isn't a fish.

A chimpanzee is big. It lives in the forest. It doesn't have a tail.

A fennec fox lives in the desert. It has big ears.

A spider monkey is small. It lives in the forest. It has a tail.

A penguin lives in a large group called a colony.

An owl lives in a hole in a tree.

A crayfish takes shelter under rocks in rivers.

Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.

Unit (4)

Reading: (SB P. 52)

1 When we visit a wildlife park. We can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild? Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

2 

Lots of birds build nests in trees. They use grass, sticks and leaves.

3 

Other birds such as owls live in holes in trees. They don't make holes. They find them.

4 Rabbits and foxes dig burrows in the ground. They can take shelter here. They dig in earth or sand.



5 Crayfish live in rivers. They hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night.



6 

Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat. Sometimes it's difficult to get food.

7 

Penguins gather in a large group, called a colony, to keep warm. Thousands of penguins can live together!



Read and complete:

1) Some birds build ......nests...... in trees.
2) Owls live in .... in trees.
3) Rabbits and foxes dig .... to live in.
   They take .... in their burrows.
4) Crayfish .... under rocks in rivers.
5) Lions and cheetahs .... and .... other animals.
6) Penguins .... in a colony to keep warm.

Language Focus

Uncertainty عدم التأكد



might

Usage:

We use "might" to say that something can happen or is possible.
We use "might not" to say that something can't happen or is not possible.

Form:

Subject + might + inf.

EX. - This animal might live in Africa.

Negative:

Subject + might not + inf.

EX. - This animal might not swim.

Practice

Read and complete: (WB P.49)

might - might not



1) It .... be able to move fast.



2) It lives in river. It .... take shelter under a rock.



3) It's a small bird. It .... live in a hole.



4) It lives in rivers. It .... eat fish.

Unit (4)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



che_ta_



chim_anze_



fe_ _ec f_x



m_ca_



se_ l_on



s_o_h



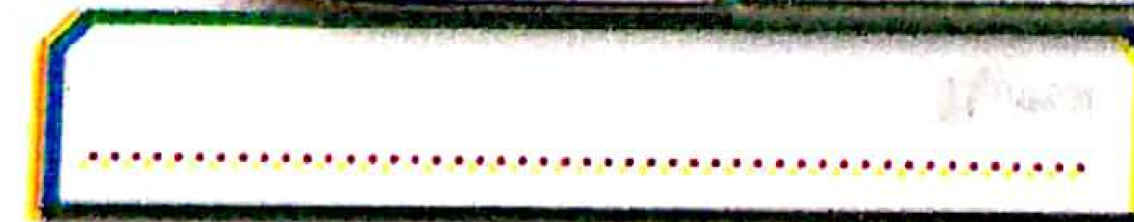
m_nkey



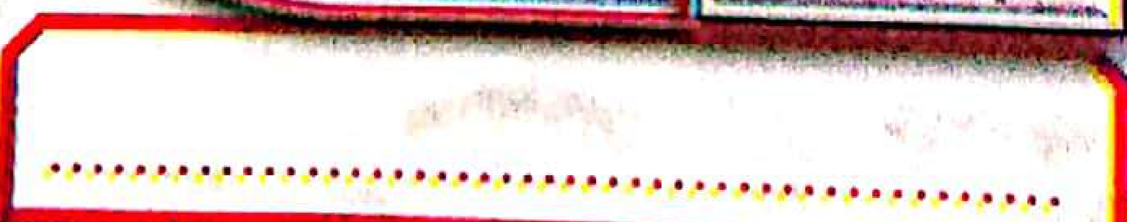
c_b_a

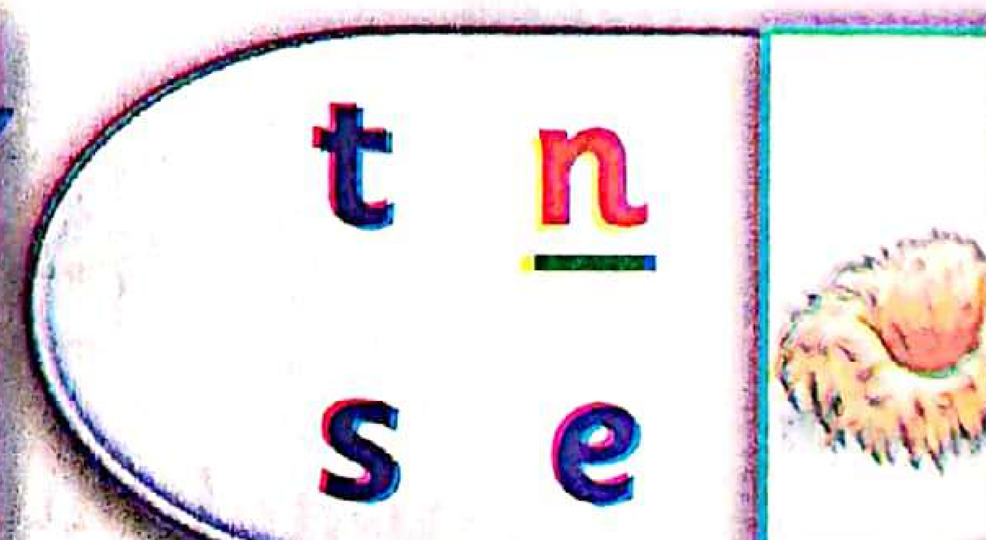
2 Make a word.

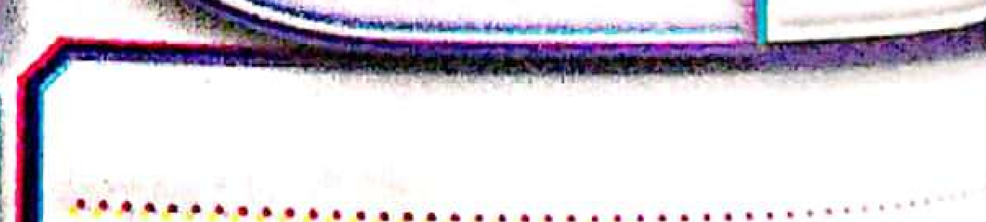
























3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Lots of birds (build - swim - climb) nests. (SB)

2) Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow). (SB)

3) (Crayfish - Squirrels - Lions) live in rivers. (SB)

4) Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals. (SB)

5) Rabbits and foxes (dig - hunt - climb) burrows. (SB)

6) Penguins live in a colony to keep (cold - calm - warm). (SB)

7) (Birds - Rabbits - Cheetahs) live in nests. (SB)

8) This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa. (SB)

9) Some animals live close (for - at - to) their natural habitats. (SB)

10) This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass. (SB)

4 Read and match. (WB P. 48)

1) A penguin
2) An owl
3) A crayfish
4) Lions and cheetahs

a) takes shelter under rocks in rivers.
b) hunt other animals to eat.
c) lives in a large group called a colony.
d) lives in a hole in a tree.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together. (SB)

....

2) foxes - Rabbits - burrows - dig - and. (SB)

....

3) visited - park - I – a wildlife. (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.52)

When we visit a wildlife park. We can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild?

Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In wildlife parks, we can learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.

2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.

Unit (4)

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where do animals live?

....

4) Why do animals take shelters?

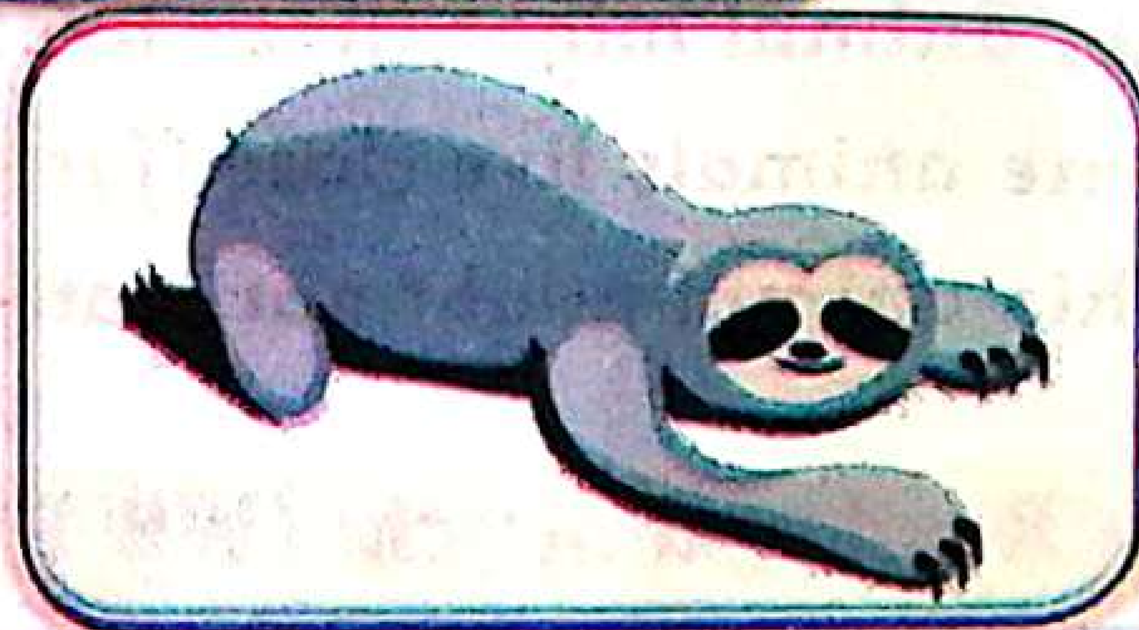
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dig - burrow

....



move - slowly

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

gather - hide - nests - hunt

1) Lots of birds build ....
2) Penguins .... in a colony to keep warm.
3) Crayfish .... under rocks.
4) Lions and cheetahs .... other animals.

9 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

Where - wildlife - did – spider

Wesal : Did you see the .... (1) .... monkey?
Mazen : Yes, I .... (2) ....
Wesal : .... (3) .... did you see it?
Mazen : I saw it in the .... (4) .... park.

10 Copy the following sentence.



I loved seeing the chimpanzees.



....

In the Wild

Part (2) P. (54 - 55)









polar قطبي	wetland بيئة رطبة	desert صحراء	rainforests غابات مطيرة









grassland بيئة عشبية	equator خط الاستواء	North Pole القطب الشمالي	South Pole القطب الجنوبي

Definitions:

Word	Definition
Equator	is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth خط الاستواء
North Pole	is the point at the furthest north of the world القطب الشمالي
South Pole	is the point at the furthest south of the world القطب الجنوبي

Vocabulary:

particular kind	نوع خاص	arctic	قطب شمالي
climate	مناخ	wolves	ذئاب
landscape	منظر طبيعي	light color	لون فاتح
different	مختلف	fur	فرو
tropical	إستوائي	colored feathers	ريش ملون
swamp	مستنقع	conditions	أحوال / ظروف (جوية)
non-living	غير حى	imaginary line	خط وهمي
snow	جليد	point	نقطة
ice	ثلج	sunshine	أشعة الشمس (شروق الشمس)
map	خريطة	point	نقطة

Unit (4)

Regular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
compare	يقارن	compared	compared
look	يبدو	looked	looked

Phrases & Prepositions:

look white	يبدو أبيض اللون	because of	بسبب
parts of	أجزاء من	around the middle of	حول منتصف
all the time	طوال الوقت	at the furthest north	في أقصى الشمال
around the world	حول العالم	at the furthest south	في أقصى الجنوب

Reading: (SB P. 54)



A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things.

Compare these three habitats:

In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows.



There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.



A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.

Reading: (SB P. 55)

In the Wild

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot.

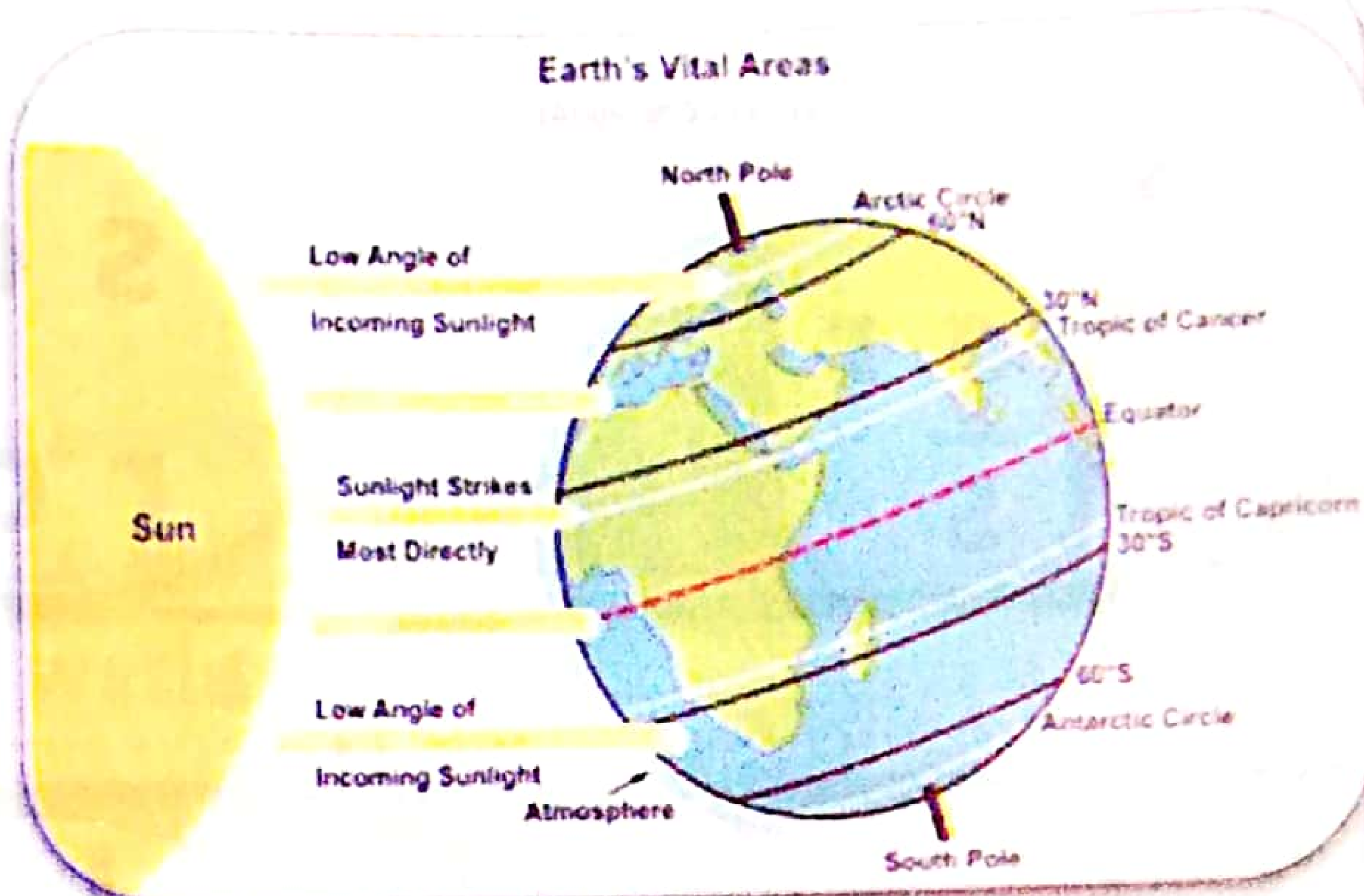
Equator – This is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

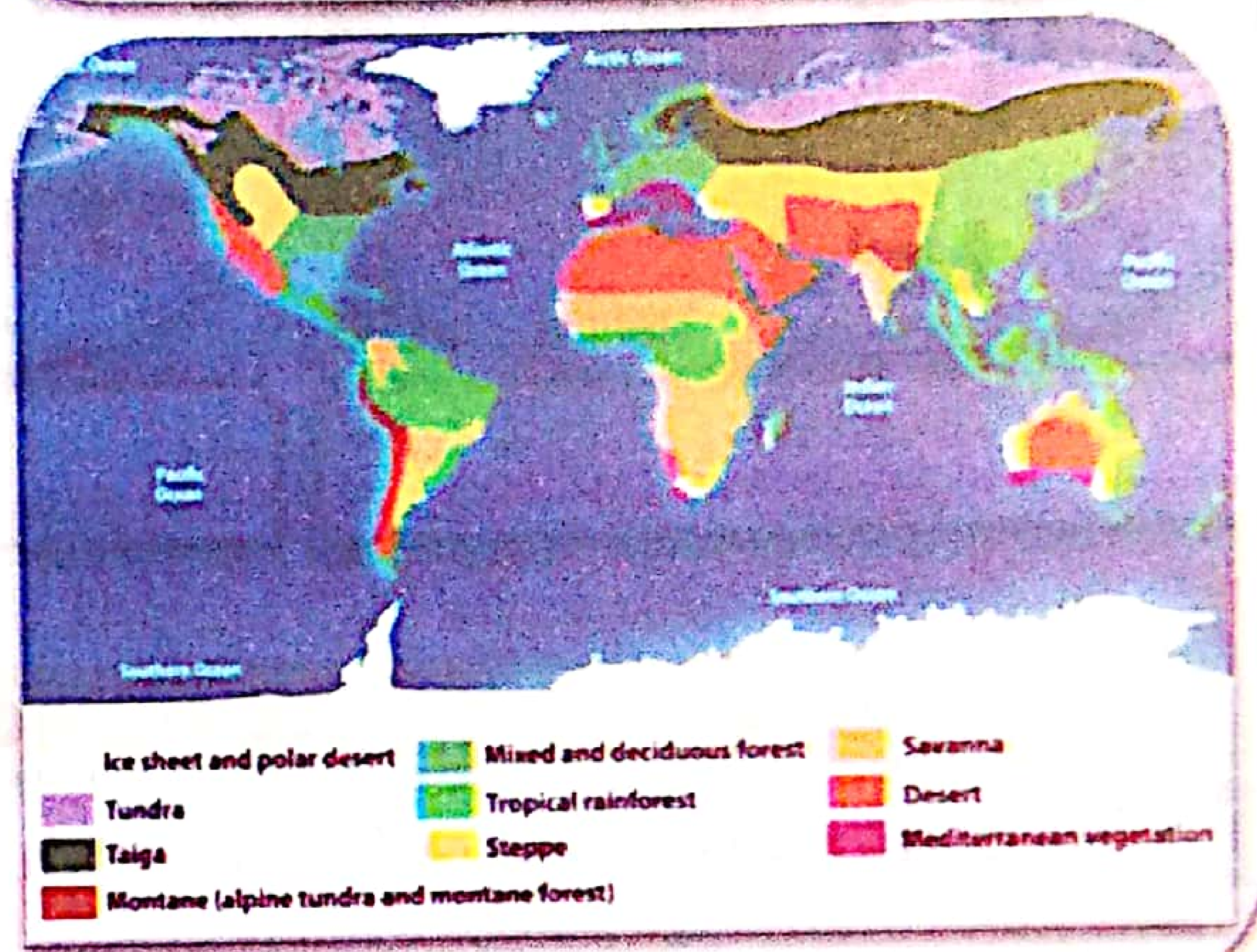
North Pole – This is the point at the furthest north of the world.

South Pole – This is the point at the furthest south of the world.

The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot here for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine. It is very cold in these parts of the world.

We can see the different habitats on a map of the world.





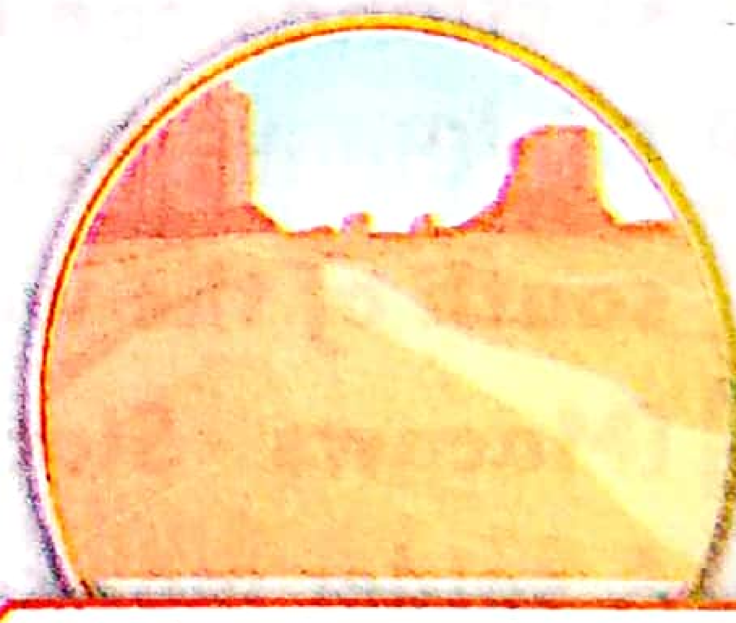
Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

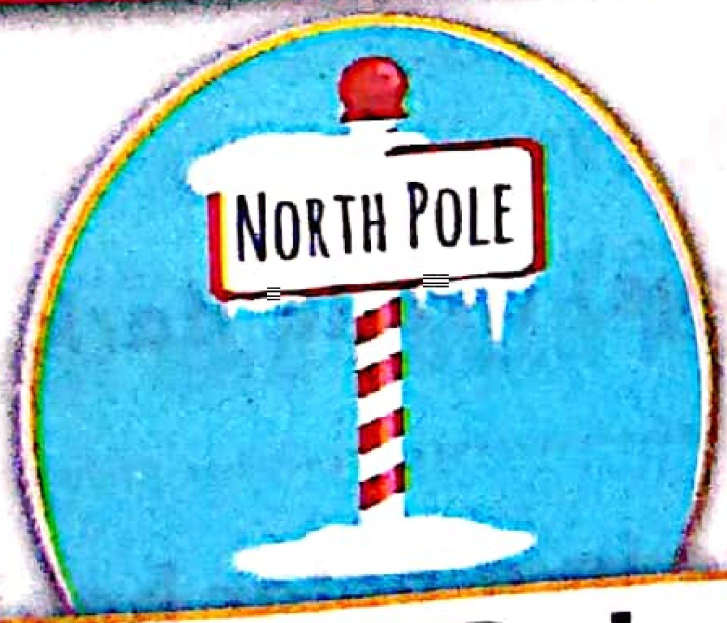

p_la_


we_la_d


gra_ _land


d_ _ert


f_r_st



N_rth P_le



S_ _th P_le



e_ _ator

Unit (4)

2 Make a word.

s a a d n g r l s ....

s e f r o t ....

e d s t e r ....

t q r e o u a ....

l o r p a ....

p N e l o r h o t ....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (A spider monkey - A crayfish - An arctic fox) lives in the polar habitat. (SB)

2) The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)

3) (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator. (SB)

4) Wetlands can be near (deserts - the North Pole - rivers). (SB)

5) The (South Pole - equator - North Pole) is the point at the furthest south of the world. (SB)

6) (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers. (SB)

7) A spider monkey lives in (tropical - polar - swamp) habitats. (WB)

8) The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)

9) Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves). (SB)

10) (Macaws - Crayfish - Spider monkeys) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)

11) There is (rain - snow - sand) and ice in a polar habitat. (WB)

12) Rainforests are (cold - warm - wind) and wet places. (WB)

13) A turtle lives in a (polar - rainforest - wetland) habitat. (WB)
14) A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of (trees - people - cars). (WB)
15) Animals take shelter in (burrows - nests - bags). (WB)

4 Read and match.

1) Equator is an imaginary
2) A swamp is
3) Macaws have
4) In a polar habitat, there is

a) snow and ice.
b) line around the middle of the world.
c) a wetland.
d) beautiful colored feathers.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) habitats - you - What - Egypt - in - do - know? (SB)
....
2) equator - The - sunshine - gets - most - the. (SB)
....
3) monkey - fruits - A spider - eats. (SB)
....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot. The equator is the hottest part of the world. The North and South Poles are the coldest parts of the world. The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) gets the most sunshine.
2) The (desert - equator - North Pole) doesn't get a lot of sunshine.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Why is the equator the hottest part of the world?
....
4) Why are the North and South Poles very cold?
....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



equator - hot

....



North Pole - cold

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

turtle - spider monkey - Wolves - Arctic fox

1) A .... eats fruit and lives in trees.
2) A .... eats plants and animals in water and on land.
3) An .... is white. It digs burrows in the ground.
4) .... have light colored fur. They eat rabbits and other animals.

9 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

polar - Why - sunshine - habitat

Asmaa : .... (1) ..... is the equator the hottest part of the world?
Jana : Because it gets the most .... (2) ....
Asmaa : What is the coldest .... (3) ....?
Jana : The .... (4) .... habitat is the coldest.

10 Copy the following sentence.

There are different habitats around the world.

....

Part (3) P. (56 - 57)

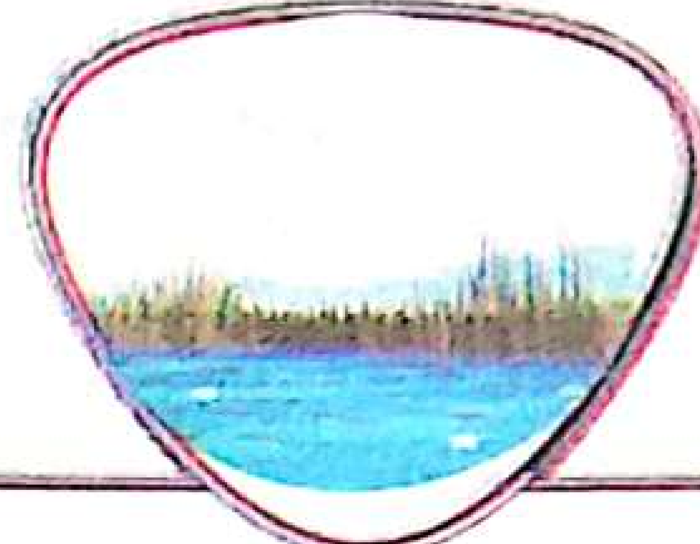
Phonics



nd

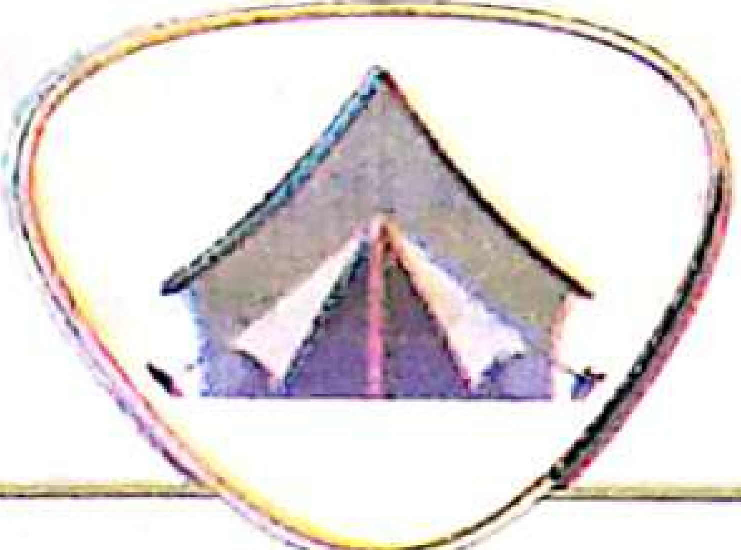


grassland
مرعى / أرض عشبية



wetland
بيئة رطبة

nt



tent
خيمة



hunt
يصطاد

mp



swamp
مستنقع



camp
معسكر

Vocabulary:

inside	داخل	sheller	قِشر / مُقَشر	above	فوق
ecosystem	النظام البيئى	dark	مظلم	lizard	سحلية
layer	طبقة	through	من خلال	frog	ضفدع
top	قمة	forest floor	أرض الغابة	large	كبير الحجم
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	little	قليل الكمية	amazing	مذهل
canopy layer	طبقة المظلة	snake	ثعبان	insect	حشرة
nuts	بندق / مكسرات	each other	بعضها البعض	humid	رطب
understory layer	الطبقة (العميقة / السفلية)	emergent layer	الطبقة (الناشئة / الظاهرة)		

Unit (4)

Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
rain تمطر	rained	rained
support يقوي	supported	supported
include يشمل	included	included
crawl يزحف	crawled	crawled

Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
make يصنع/يجعل	made	made
fall يسقط	fell	fallen

Reading: (SB P. 57)

Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat. There are many different plants, trees, animals, insects and birds. It rains a lot, and it is very hot. This makes it humid. All parts of the rainforest support each other. This is called an "ecosystem"

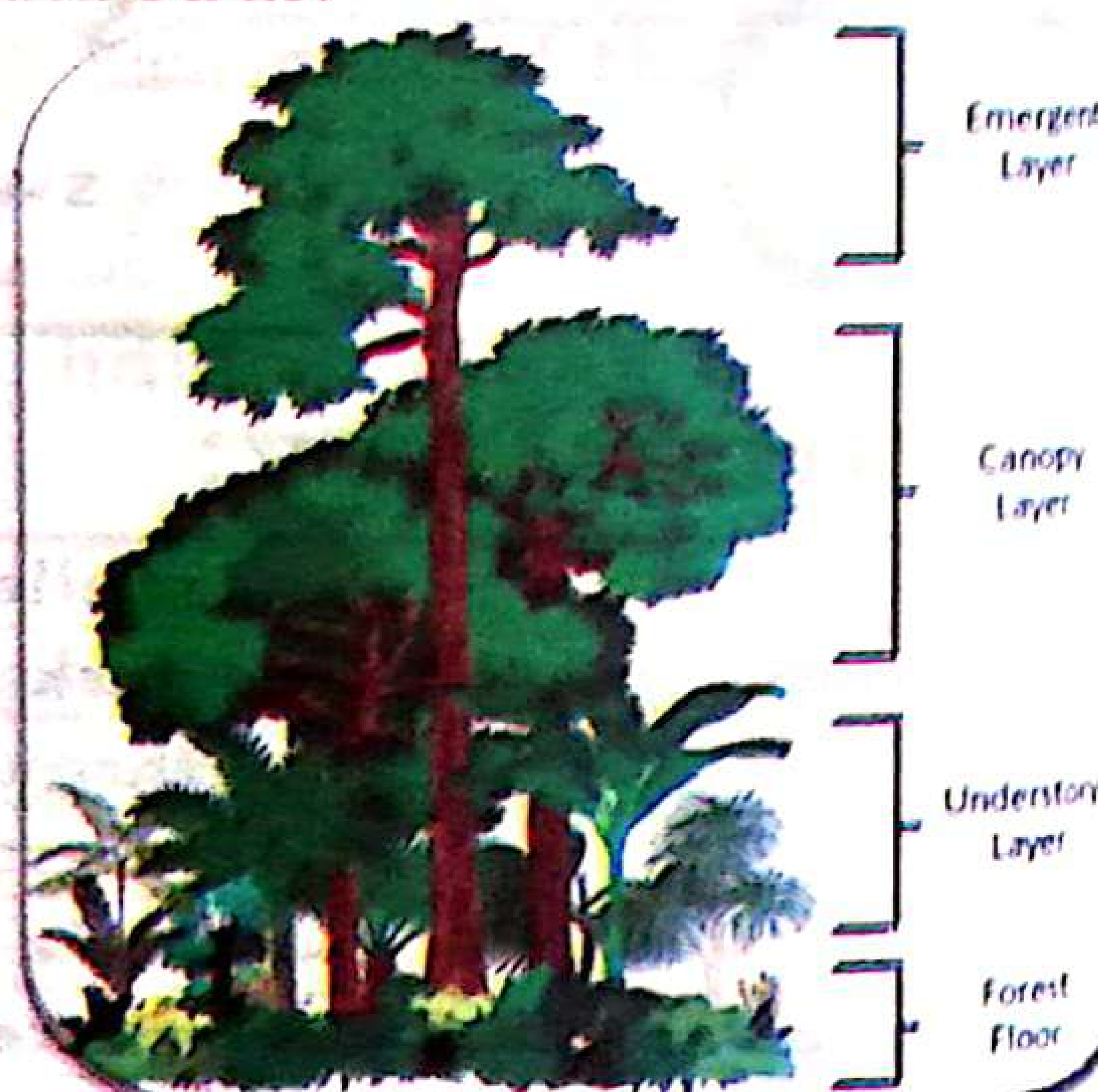
There are four layers in a rainforest:

1 The top layer is called the "emergent layer" This is the top of the trees. Not many animals live here - there are birds (such as macaws), spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.

2 The canopy layer is under the top layer. There is sheller and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.

3 The understory layer is under the canopy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun. There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.

4 On the forest floor, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.

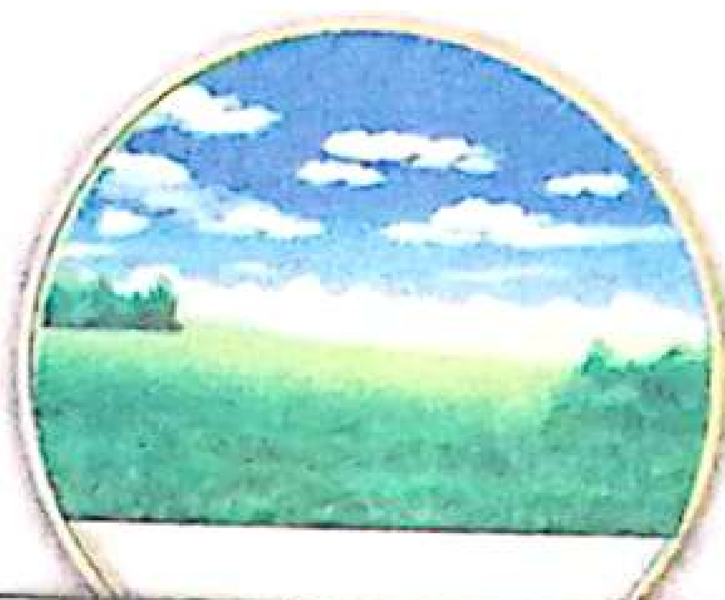


Activities
In the Wild

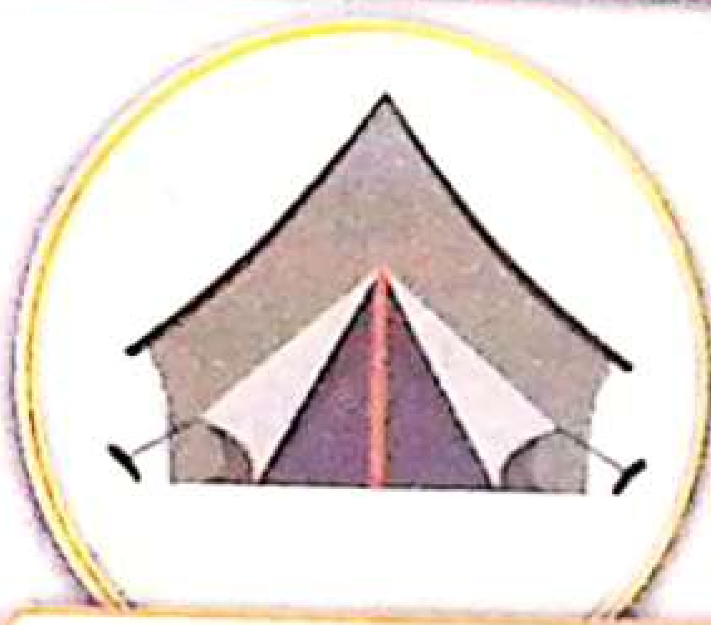
1 Write the missing letter(s).


swa_ _


ca_ _


grassla_ _

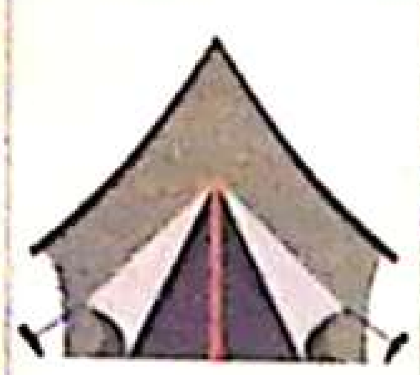

w_tl_nd


te_ _


hu_ _

2 Make a word.

n t e t



....

t a w n e d l



....

p s a w m



....

h n u t



....

m a p c



....

s n a d g r l a s



....

Unit (4)

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer.
2) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - emergent) layer.
3) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - understory) layer.
4) Snakes can (run - jump - crawl).
5) We're going to camp. We need a (swamp - tent - grassland).
6) Lizards and frogs live in the (emergent - canopy - understory) layer.
7) A lion can (crawl - fly - hunt).
8) There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest.

4 Read and match.

1) The top layer is
2) Not many animals
3) Plants in the forest floor
4) You can't camp

a) in the grassland.
b) called the emergent layer.
c) live in the top layer.
d) need to have big leaves.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) I - in - wetland - Can - camp - a?

....

2) is - amazing - A rainforest - habitat - an.

....

3) canopy - is - The - top - under - layer - the - layer.

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



need - tent

....



lion - hunt

....

7 Fill in the spaces with. (WB P. 53)

sunlight - emergent - forest floor - frogs - fruit - humid - sloths

1) Birds and butterflies and small monkeys live in the .... layer.
2) There is shelter and lots of .... in the canopy layer.
3) Monkeys, ... and birds live in the canopy layer.
4) The understory layer is .... and darker than the canopy layer.
5) Lizards, ... and insects live in the understorey layer.
6) The plants on the .... have big leaves.
7) Very little .... gets through trees on the forest floor.

8 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

grassland - can't - are - many

Nada : How .... (1) .... layers are there in the rainforest?
Asmaa : There .... (2) .... four layers.
Nada : Can I camp in a .... (3) ....?
Asmaa : No, you .... (4) ....

9 Copy the following sentence.



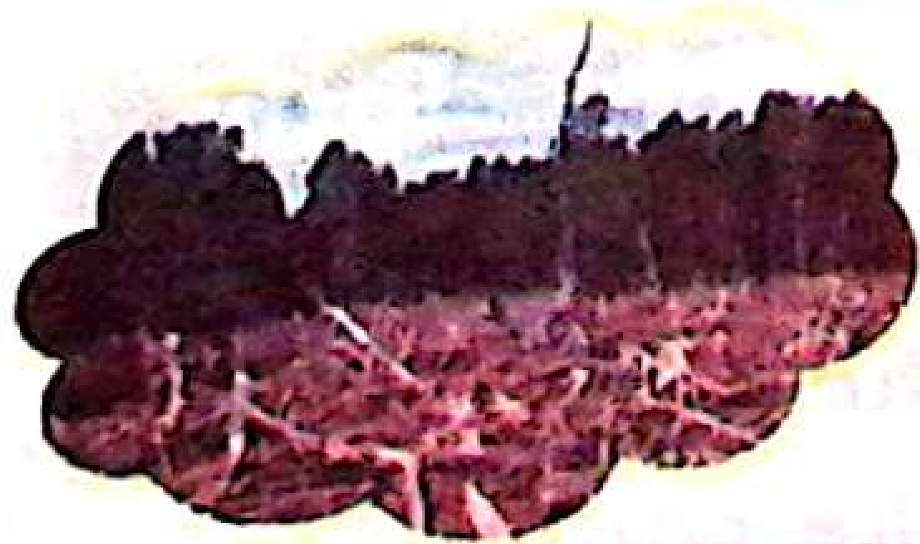
It rains a lot in the rainforest.



....

Unit (4)

Part (4) P. (58 - 59)






deforestation	pollution	building	volcano
القطع الجائر للأشجار	تلوث	بناء	بركان






drought	flood	fire	ash
جفاف	فيضان	حرائق	رماد بركانى

Vocabulary:

changes	تغيرات	environment	البيئة	lake	بحيرة
together	معًا / سويًا	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية	beautiful	جميل
farming	الزراعة	healthier	أكثر صحة	overflow	فيضان
chemicals	مواد كيماوية	dead	مَيّت	heavy rain	مطرٌ غزير
machines	آلات	job	وظيفة	smoke	دخان
garbage	قمامة	somewhere	مكانٌ ما	enough	كافٍ
office	مكتب	factory	مصنع	the ground	الأرض

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
destroy	يدمر	destroyed	destroyed
erupt	يثور	erupted	erupted
cover	يغطى	covered	covered
pollute	يلوث	polluted	polluted

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
put	يضع	put	put
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
leave	يترك	left	left
bring	يحضر	brought	brought

Phrases & Prepositions:

in balance	فى توازن	crowded with	مزدحم بـ	on land	على اليابس
reason for	سبب لـ	agree with	يتفق مع شخص	plan to	يخطط لـ
keep animals			يربى الحيوانات	in the short term	على المدى القصير

Reading: (SB P. 58)

Changes to habitats

Animals and plants live together in balance in different habitats. But what happens when things change? There are lots of reasons for change.

Human activity

Deforestation

People cut down forests and rainforests to use the trees, or to make land for farming. This destroys the habitats of hundreds of animals, birds and plants.



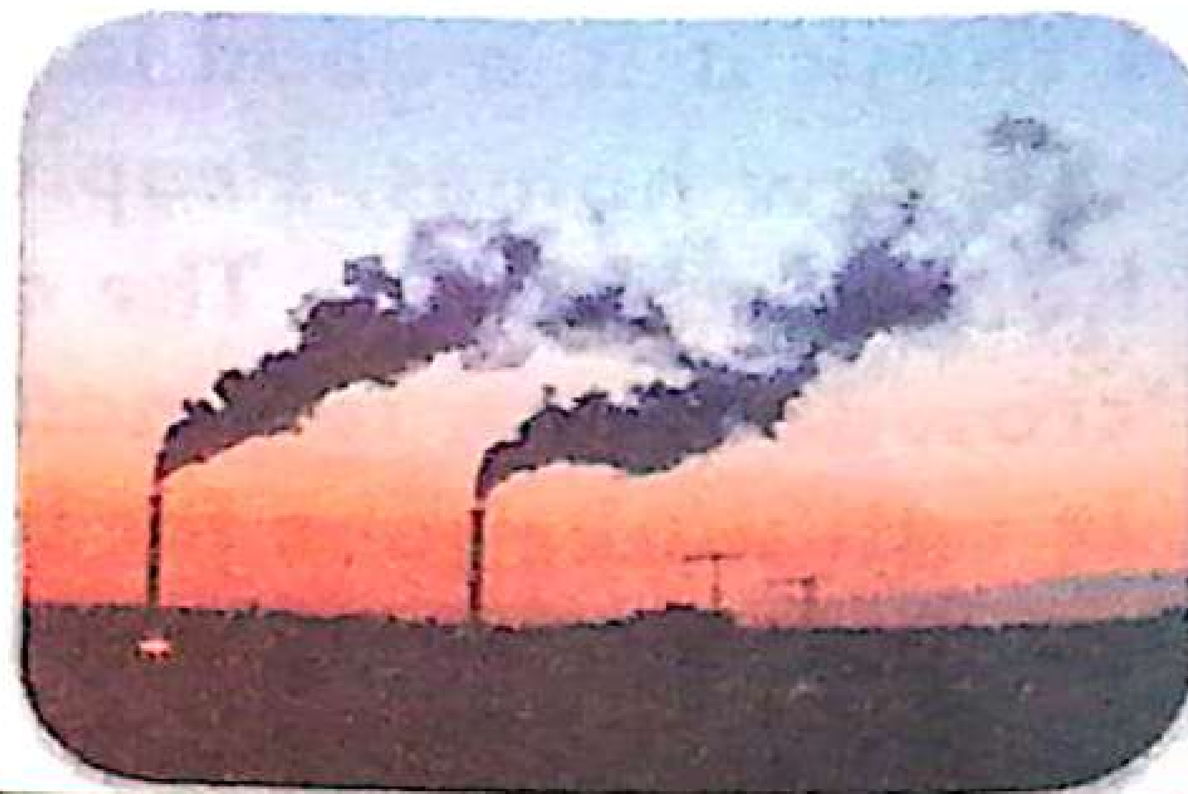


Pollution

Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas, and damage the air with machines and fires.

Building

New buildings for homes offices and factories can destroy habitats. They can be good for people, but bad for the animals that lose their homes.



Natural disasters

Volcanoes

When a volcano erupts, ash falls to the ground and covers it. In the short term, plants can't grow. The ash pollutes the air.





Drought

When there isn't enough rain, the ground is dry and plants can't grow. Animals can't find water to drink. Farmers can't grow food.

Flood

In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Floods can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.





Fire

Fires can happen in forests or grassland. Fires can destroy many habitats very quickly. The smoke pollutes the air.

Unit (4)

Read these positive effects of natural disasters.

Flood

Water can bring new nutrients to the land. This helps plants to grow in the future.

Volcano

There are minerals in the ash which are good for the soil. The soil will be healthier after some time.

Deforestation

Dead trees and leaves on the forest floor can be burned. This puts important nutrients into the soil.

Read and answer. (SB P. 59)

Adam

I think it is a good idea to build the new homes. People need homes to live in. The city is crowded with too many houses. It will make jobs for lots of people. We can plant new trees after they build the homes. The animals will find somewhere else to live. It will be a beautiful place for people to live in.

Said

I don't think we should build twenty new homes next to the lake on the edge of our town. The lake is a habitat for lots of wildlife. There are birds, fish, insects, snakes and frogs. There are lots of different trees and plants. It is also a beautiful place for people to visit and relax. The new homes will destroy this habitat. The machines will pollute the air and the water.

1) Who is thinking about animals?

....

2) Who is thinking about people?

....

3) Do you agree with one or both of them?

....

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


de_oresta_ion


poll_t_on


bu_l_ing


vo_ca_o


dr_ _ght


f_ _od


f_r_


a_h

2 Make a word.

i f r e

....

a v n o l o c

....

d f o o l

....

g d r t o h u

....

l p u o t o i n l

....

d b u g i l n i

....

Unit (4)

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) A (flood - fire - volcano) is an overflow of water.
2) When there isn't enough water, this is called (volcano-drought - flood).
3) (Pollution - Volcano - Drought) is making land, water or air dirty.
4) (Volcano - Deforestation - Pollution) is cutting trees and forests.
5) The city is crowded (to - in - with) too many houses.
6) We shouldn't (pollute - cut - keep) our environment.
7) Fish can live in (factories - offices - lakes).
8) Flood is a natural (mineral - disaster - fire).
9) I agree (with - at - of) you.
10) We shouldn't destroy animals' (habit - habitual - habitats).

4 Read and match.

1) Animals and plants
2) There are minerals in the ash
3) Fires can happen in
4) New buildings for homes and

a) factories can destroy habitats.
b) live together in balance.
c) which are good for the soil.
d) forests and grassland.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats.

....

2) smoke - The - air - pollutes - the.

....

3) need - land - We - keep - more- to - animals.

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



fire - destroy

....



smoke - air

....

7 Read and complete: (WB P. 54)

Deforestation - flood - Building - drought - volcano - fire - Pollution

1) A .... is when there is too much rain onto land that is usually dry.
2) .... is when people cut down forests.
3) .... makes the land, air and water dirty.
4) .... new homes can destroy habitats.
5) When a .... erupts, ash falls on the ground.
6) When it's very dry, ... can burn grass and trees.
7) A .... is when there isn't enough rain.

8 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

protect - grow - do - nutrients

Reem : Do you know that water can bring .... (1) ....?
Hana : Really! What .... (2) .... nutrients do?
Reem : They help plants to .... (3) .... in the future.
Hana : We should .... (4) ... our environment.

9 Copy the following sentence.




Deforestation is cutting down trees.

....

Test Based on Unit (4)

1 Write the missing letter(s).


ch_mpa_zee



eq_a_or


ca_p


poll_ti_n

2 Make a word.



....



....



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
2) Rabbits and foxes (swim - climb - dig) burrows.
3) This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.
4) (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator.
5) When there isn't enough water, this is called (volcano - drought - flood).

4 Read and match.

1) Birds live	a) beautiful colored feathers.
2) Macaws have	b) called emergent.
3) Crayfish live	c) in nests.
4) The rainforest top layer is	d) in rivers under rocks.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 54)

A habitat is a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants and non-living things. In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelters in burrows. There are rainforests in warm tropical parts of the world. It has lots of animals and trees. A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There is ice and snow in a (polar - wetland - tropical) habitat.

2) Wetlands can be near a (desert - mountain - river).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) How are the plants in a polar habitat?

....

4) Where can animals take a shelter in a polar habitat?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



fox - dig

....



macaw - feathers

....

7 Copy the following sentence.





Birds build nests in trees.

....

Unit 5 All about water



Scope and Sequence: المحتوى والتسلسل

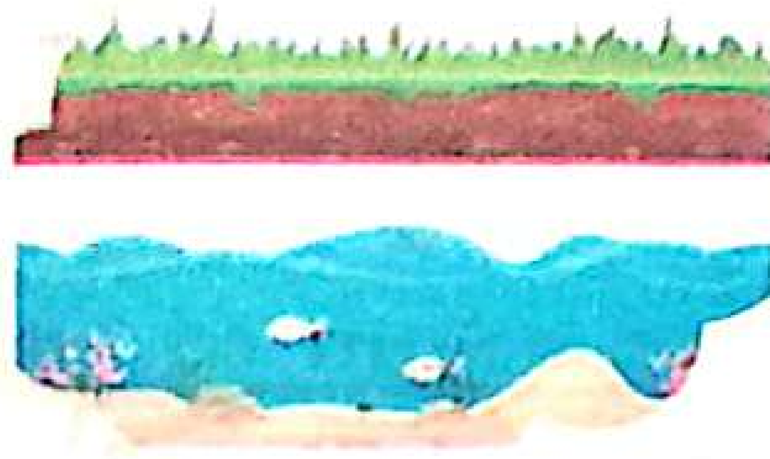
Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	- Water in the environment: ground, oasis, soak; spring, surface, river, under the ground - The water cycle: condensation, cycle, evaporation, groundwater, precipitation, runoff
Language	اللغة	- The water has evaporated. - I've never eaten olives. - Have you ever visited an oasis? - Yes, I have. / - No, I haven't.
Reading		A brochure about an oasis; a text about rivers, seas and oceans; a text on how plants and animals adapt to water scarcity
Phonics	الصوتيات	Schwa: river, water, polar, cobra
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Participation - Critical thinking: understanding the links between ideas
Values	القيم	- Curiosity - Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Environmental responsibility - Awareness of duties and right
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Social studies: saving water - Science : The water cycle

Part (1) P. (62 : 65)






ground أرضية	oasis واحة	soak يغمر بالماء	spring ينبوع (عين مياه)



surface سطح	underground river نهر جوفي	lake بحيرة	shade ظل






olive tree شجرة الزيتون	acacia tree شجرة السنط	tamarisk tree شجرة الأثل	basil نبات الريحان

Vocabulary:

interesting	شيق / مثير	herb	عشب	wood	خشب
monuments	آثار	leaves	أوراق شجر	coffee	قهوة
plant	نبات	the Earth	الكرة الأرضية	pink	وردي
sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	palm tree	نخلة	spearmint	نعناع
rain	مطر	special	خاص / مخصوص	protection	حماية
date	بلح	shade	ظل	storm	عاصفة
shelter	مأوي	fresh water	مياة عذبة	oil	زيت
spoon	ملعقة	useful	نافع / مفيد	bowl	سلطانية

Unit (5)

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
walk	يمشي	walked	walked
soak	يَنقع	soaked	soaked
provide	يمد	provided	provided

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
grow	يزرع	grew	grown
come up	يصعد	came up	come up
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

Phrases & Prepositions:

soak into	ينقع في	come up to	يصعد إلى
fall to	يسقط علي	protect from	يحمي من

Read & Learn: (SB P. 65)



Have you ever visited Siwa?
هل سبق لك أن زرت واحة سيوة؟



No, I haven't.
لا، لم أفعل.

Reading: (SB P. 62)



Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

Reading: (SB P. 64)

What plants can we see at an oasis?

There are many different plants and trees at an oasis. They make the oasis a special place. The desert is hot, and the trees and plants give people food, medicine, and shade.



Farmers grow tall date palm trees. They can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world. We can cook with dates or eat them whole. People also use the leaves of date palm trees to make baskets.



Olive trees grow here as well. People eat olives, cook with olives, and make olive oil. Olives are very good for you. The wood from the olive tree is hard, and we can make useful things from it such as bowls and spoons.



Acacia trees are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals. They protect the oasis from sandstorms.



Tamarisk trees also protect the oasis from sandstorms. They are smaller than acacia trees and they have pretty pink flowers.



People can grow spearmint in an oasis. This is a herb. It can be a medicine, or you can put it in food or drink.



Language Focus

The Present Perfect Tense

Form:

(I / You / We / They / A plural noun)	+	have	+	p.p (التصريف الثالث) .
(He / She / It / A singular noun)		has		

Ex. I have visited an oasis with my family three times.

Usage:

To talk about past experience.

Ex. He has climbed a mountain.

Keywords:

"ever" is used to ask about an experience in life.

Ex. Have you ever seen a snake?

"never" is used to negate an experience in life.

Ex. I have never eaten olives.

Negative:

(I / You / We / They / plural noun)	+	have	+ not	+	P.P ....
(He / She / It / singular noun)		has			

Ex. I haven't visited an oasis.

Ex. She hasn't visited Cairo.

haven't = have not

hasn't = has not

Questions

(Yes / No questions)

Have + (you / we / they / a plural noun)
Has + (he / she / it / a singular noun) + ever + P.P .... ?

Ex. Have you ever walked in the desert?
Yes, I have. No, I haven't.





Choose the correct answer.

1) I have (visits - visited - visiting) an oasis. (SB)
2) He (has - having - have) climbed a mountain. (SB)
3) Have you (ever - never - every) seen a spring? (SB)
4) I have (never - ever - every) eaten olives. (SB)
5) I (have - has - having) talked to Hassan. (SB)

Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).


d_t_s


oli_e_tr_e


sh_d_


o_s_s


l_k_


su_fa_e


so_k


sp_i_g

Unit (5)

2 Make a word.

s l b a i

....

a o i s s

....

a l e k

....

s d a h e

....

u f s e r c a

....

a m p l e r t e

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Siwa Oasis is in the (city - desert - town). (SB)
2) People have (lived - lives - living) here for thousands of years. (SB)
3) You can make (oil - baskets - soil) with the tree leaves of palm trees. (SB)
4) There are lots of (shade - springs - sandstorms) of fresh water in the oasis. (SB)
5) The trees and plants give people food, medicine and (monuments - shade - ground). (SB)
6) We can (grow - swim - come) plants. (SB)
7) He has (climb - climbs - climbed) a mountain. (SB)
8) We can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun by putting on sunscreen. (SB)
9) Have you (never - ever - usually) seen a snake? (SB)
10) We have (see - saw - seen) a big lake. (SB)

4 Read and match. (WB P. 60)

1) There are fresh water springs
2) We can sit in the shade
3) We can make medicine
4) Trees give us shelter

a) from plants and herbs.
b) at an oasis.
c) from sandstorms.
d) of a tree when it is hot.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) they - made - Have - oil - olive?

....

2) can - People - grow - oasis - spearmint - an - in.

....

3) olives - I've - eaten - never.

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 62)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) We swam in the (pool - lake - spring). ....

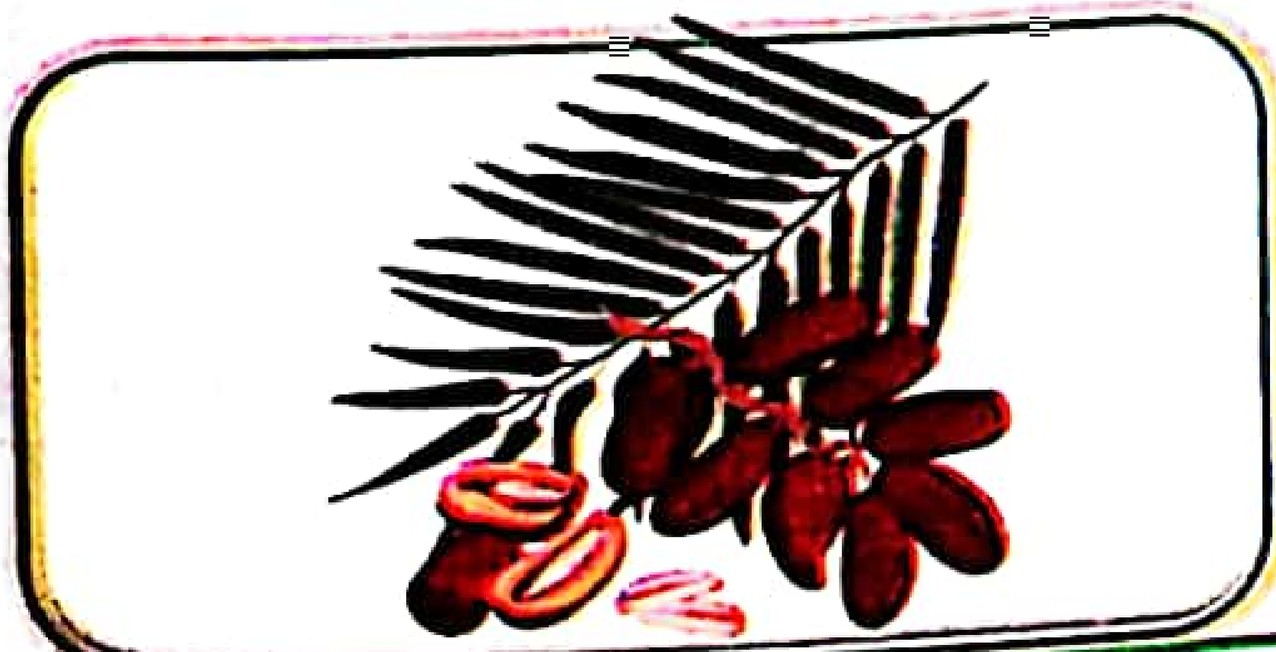
2) The desert is hot and (wet - dry - noisy). ....

B) Answer the following questions.

3) How long have people lived here? ....

4) Who did you visit Siwa Oasis with? ....

7 Look and write a sentence under the picture. (SB)



never - eaten

....



has - climbed

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 59)

rivers - ground - springs - soaks - surface

1) Rain falls on the ....
2) The rain .... into the earth.
3) The rain makes .... and lakes underground.
4) Water comes up to the .... of the ground.
5) An oasis is a place where there is water in lots of ....

9 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

haven't - mountain - have - Siwa

Ramy : Have you ever visited .... (1) ....?
Sama : Yes, I .... (2) ....
Ramy : Have you climbed a .... (3) .... there?
Sama : No, I .... (4) ....

10 Copy the following sentence.

Rain falls to the ground.

....

Part (2) P. (66 - 67)









evaporation التبخر	condensation التكثف	precipitation هطول	beaker دورق

Definitions:

Word	Definition
evaporation	When the water turns into vapor التبخر
condensation	When drops of water join together to form clouds التكثف
precipitation	When water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail الترسيب (هطول الأمطار)
runoff	Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers ماء جاري
groundwater	some water soaks into the ground and flows in underground rivers مياه جوفية
water cycle	How water in rivers becomes clouds, then rainfall, then run-off, then underground rivers دورة الماء

Vocabulary:

groundwater	مياه جوفية	drop	قطرة	ice	جليد
wind	رياح	narrow	ضيق	vapor	بخار
runoff	جريان الماء	deeper	أعمق	empty	فارغ
land	الأرض / اليابسة	wider	أكثر اتساعًا	stage	مرحلة
process	عملية	the Dead Sea	البحر الميت	bigger	أكبر حجمًا
water cycle	دورة الماء	experiment	تجربة (في المعمل)	heavier	أثقل
heat	حرارة	science class	حصة علوم	high	عالٍ / مرتفع
polar regions	مناطق قطبية	salt water	مياه مالحة	liquid water	مياه سائلة
atmosphere	غلاف جوي	fresh water	مياه عذبة	hail	بَرَدْ
frozen water	مياه متجمدة				

Unit (5)

Regular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
evaporate	يتبخر	evaporated	evaporated
condense	يتكثف	condensed	condensed
gather	يَجمع	gathered	gathered
start	يبدأ	started	started
turn into	يتحول إلى	turned into	turned into
cause	يتسبب في	caused	caused
float	يطفو	floated	floated
squeeze	يعصر	squeezed	squeezed

Present		Past	P.P
flow	يتدفق	flowed	flowed
land	يهبط	landed	landed
join	يربط	joined	joined
wash	يغسل	washed	washed
heat	يُسخن	heated	heated
form	يكون	formed	formed
melt	يذوب	melted	melted
cool	يبرد	cooled	cooled

Phrases & Prepositions:

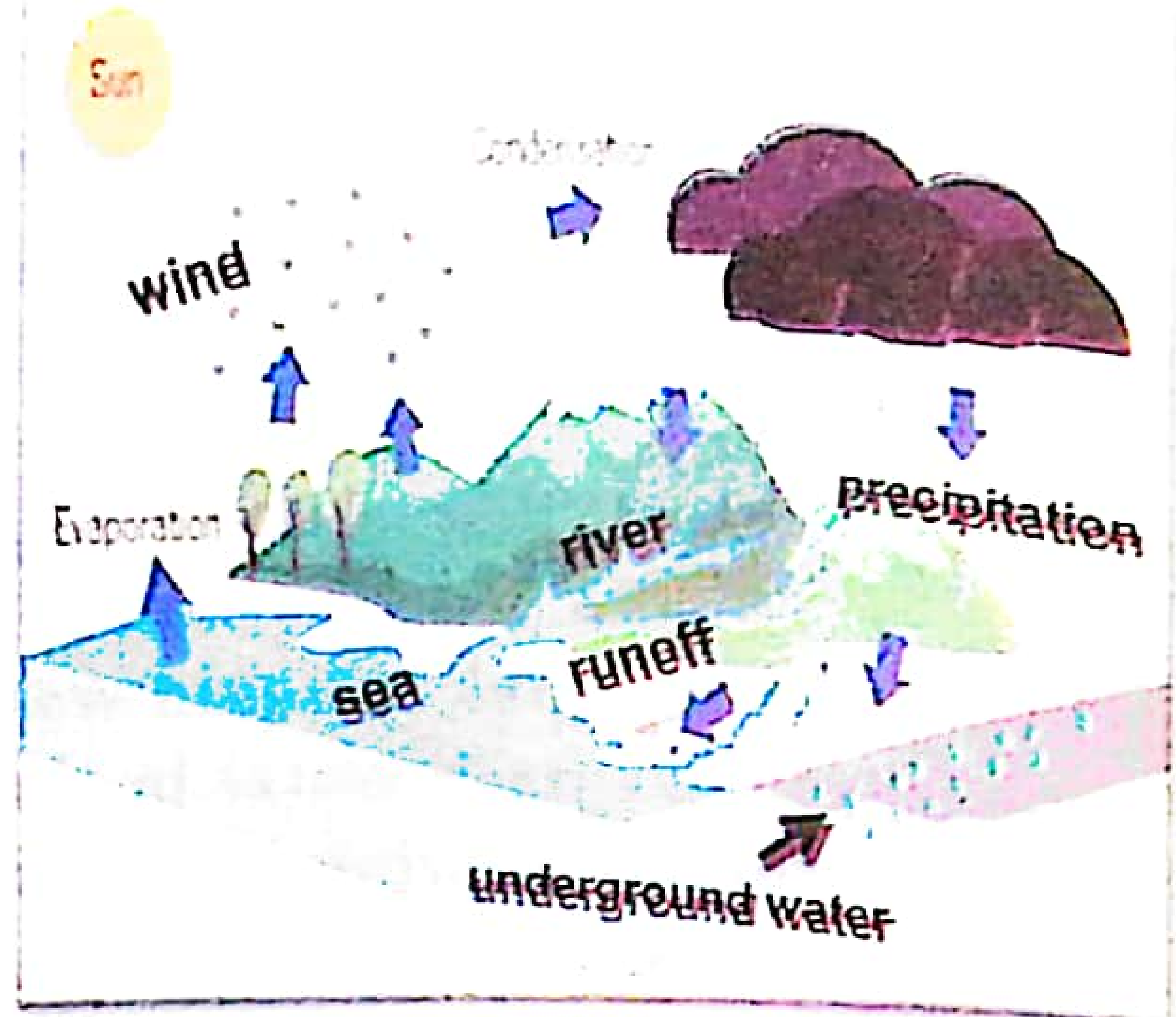
do an experiment	يجري تجربة	float in	يطفو في / على
come from	يأتي من	similar to	مشابه لـ
squeeze out	يستخلص	fall from	يسقط من
rise up	يعلو / يرتفع	move through	يتحرك خلال
surrounded by	محاط بـ	come back to	يعود إلى
keep out	يُبعد		



AL-BAHER

Reading: (SB P. 66)

The water cycle



Where does water come from? Water travels from the land to the sea, in a process called the Water Cycle.

These are the stages

Evaporation Let's start on the ground. Heat from the sun makes water in the sea, in lakes, and in rivers start to evaporate. The water turns into vapor. This vapor rises up into the atmosphere.

Condensation As the air rises, it starts to cool. This makes the water vapor condense into drops of water. These join together to make clouds.

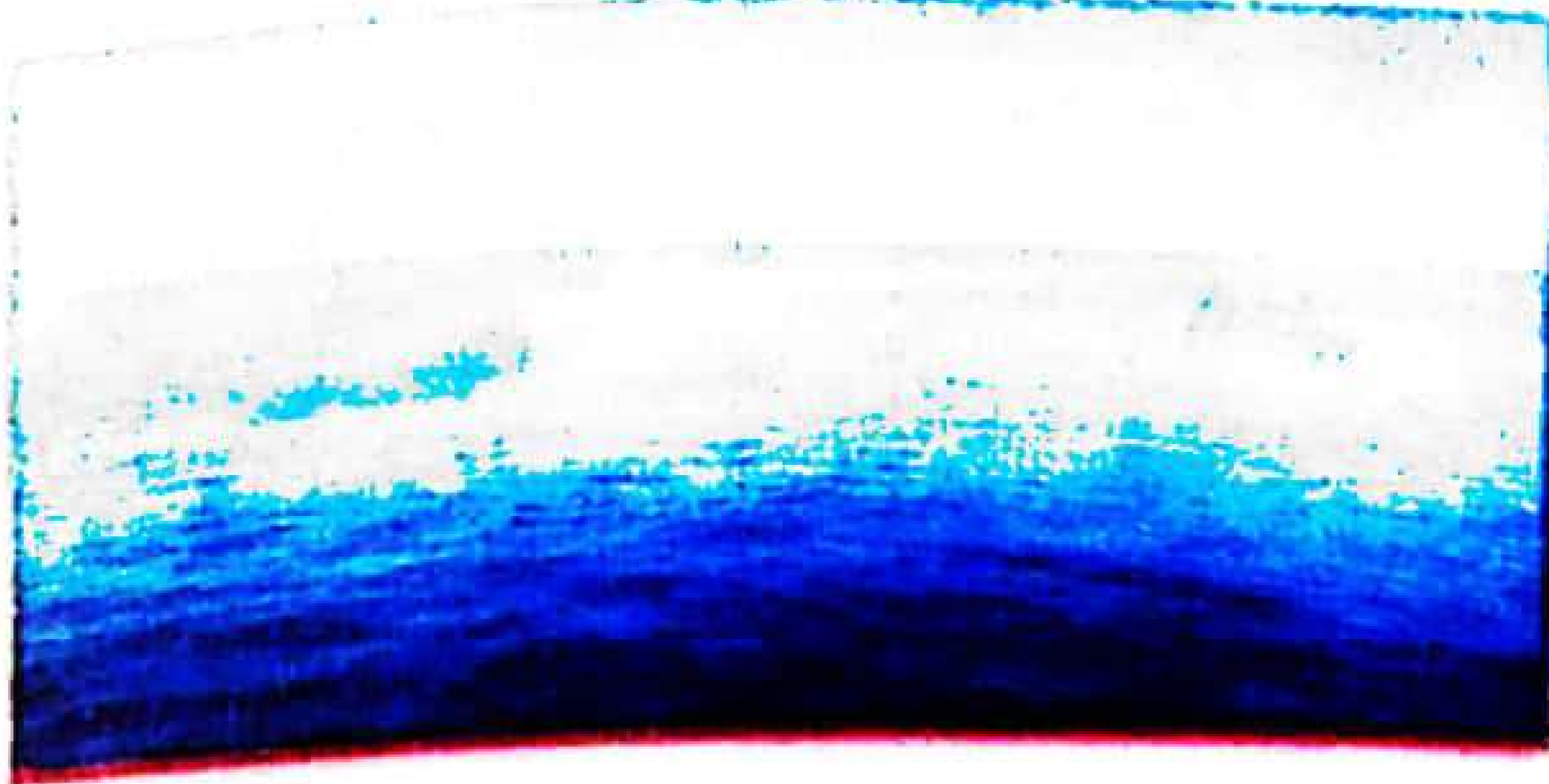
Precipitation Wind moves the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier. Precipitation is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is runoff. The rivers start small and narrow. They get deeper and wider as they gather more water. Rivers run to the sea, and the cycle starts again with evaporation.

Some water soaks into ground. This is groundwater. It flows into underground rivers and lakes. These can come back to the surface as a spring. A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the cycle starts again.

Reading: (SB P. 67)

Rivers, Seas, and Oceans

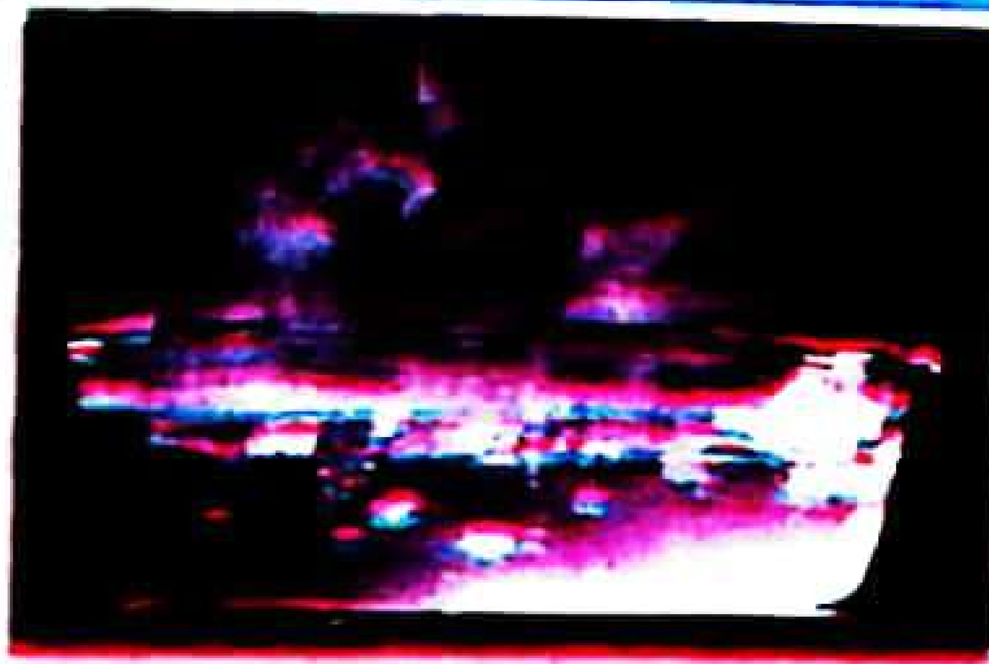




There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.



We've done an experiment in our science class. We put salt water in one beaker, and fresh water in another beaker. We heated the water in the beakers. Look what has happened!



The water has evaporated and we can see the salt.



The water has evaporated. The beaker is empty.

Reading: (SB P. 67)

1. The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it. Because of the salt, you can float in the Dead Sea!



2. The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from underground lakes and rivers.

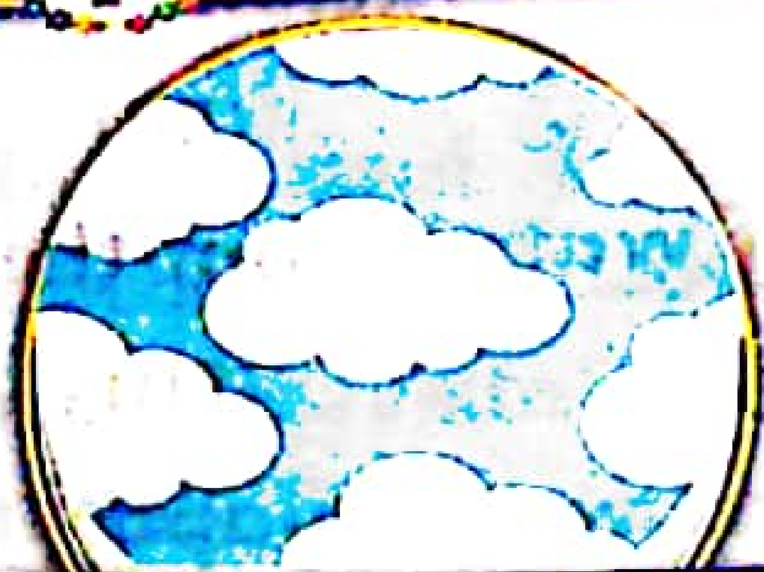


3. Ice is frozen water. In polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty - you can melt the water and drink it!

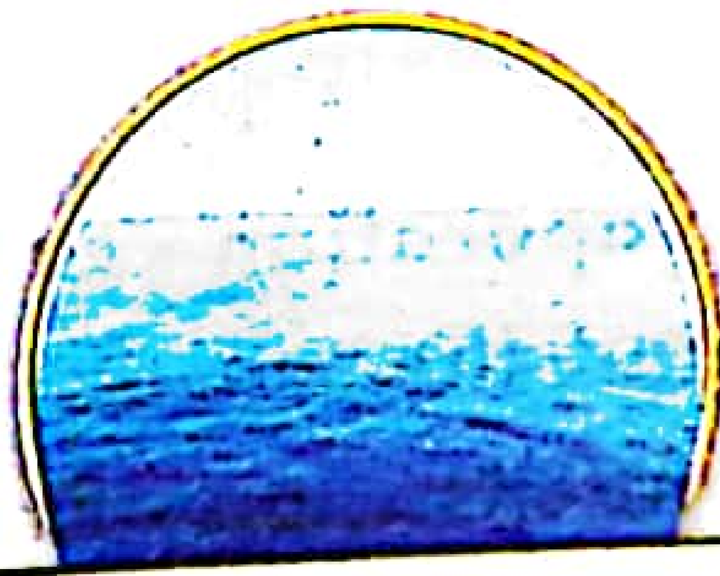


Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).

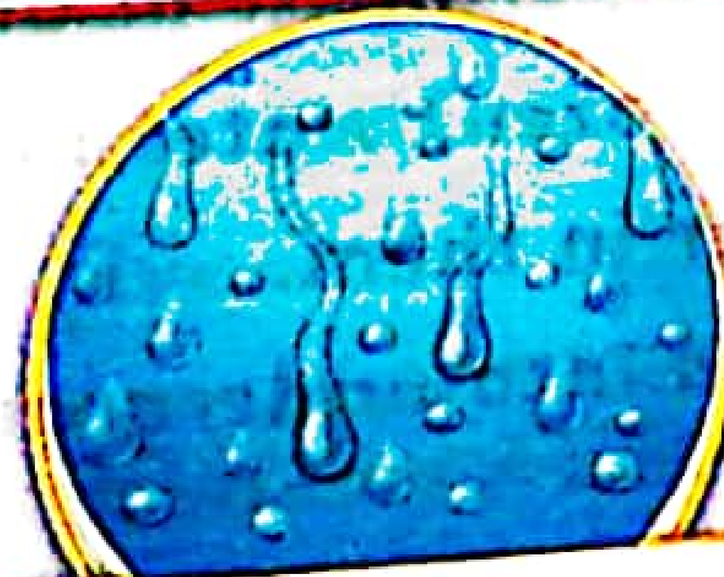

c_o_ds

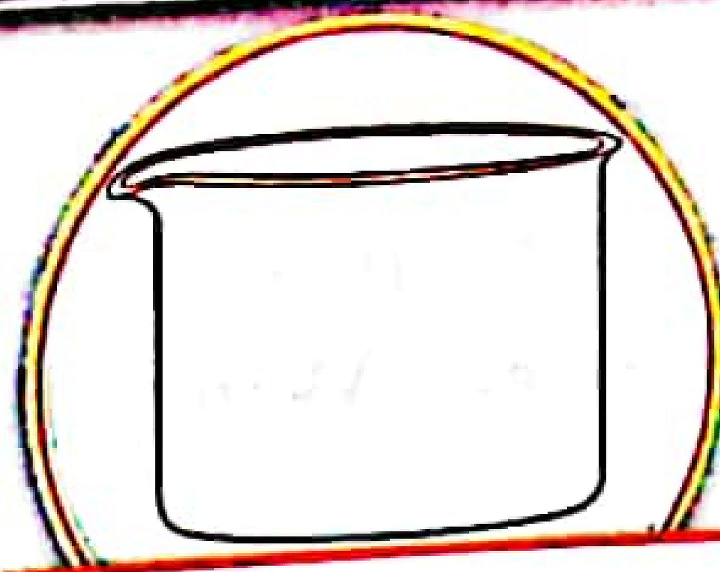

r_v_r


s_a


r_c_s


w_n_


d_o_s


b_a_er


v_p_r

Unit (5)

2 Make a word.

n u s ……………………

a s e ……………………

l f o t a ……………………

o l f w ……………………

r v r i e ……………………

s a t l ……………………

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain. (SB)

2) Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers is called (water cycle - runoff - ground water). (SB)

3) Some water soaks into the ground as (evaporation - condensation - groundwater). (SB)

4) The sun causes (evaporation - condensation - runoff) of water from the surface of rivers and the sea. (SB)

5) (Evaporation - Condensation - Precipitation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler. (SB)

6) We have (done - made - played) an experiment in our class. (WB)

7) Rivers and lakes have (fresh - salt - frozen) water in them. (WB)

8) Seas have (fresh - salt - frozen) water in them. (WB)

9) (Vapor - Ground water - Wind) flows into underground rivers and lakes. (WB)

10) You can (float - land - heat) in the Dead Sea. (WB)

11) There are (two - three - four) types of liquid water. (WB)

12) The water in rivers and lakes comes from precipitation and (springs - the sea - groundwater). (WB)

13) Rain washes minerals from the (rivers - land - lakes) into the sea. (WB)

14) The water in an oasis comes from (springs - pools - rivers). (SB)

15) A spring can become a river or a (sea - lake - pool). (WB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) The Dead Sea
2) A spring can become
3) Some water soaks
4) The drops join together

a) a river or a lake
b) is a small sea.
c) to make clouds.
d) into the ground.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) does - from - Where - water - come? (SB)

....

2) is- land - The - surrounded - by - Dead Sea. (SB)

....

3) frozen - is - Ice - water. (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) The rain keeps (fresh - salt - frozen) water moving.

2) There are (seven - five - two) types of liquid water.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Why don't rivers have salt water? ....

....

4) Where do minerals go? ....

....

Unit (5)

7 Look and write a sentence under the picture.





water - oasis

....

beaker - empty

....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

rain - evaporated - liquid - frozen

1) Ice is .... water.
2) There are two types of .... water.
3) The water has ....
4) Water falls from clouds as ....

9 Complete the following dialogue.

happened - have - put - experiment

Basma : We've done an ....(1).......... in our science class.

Sara : What ....(2) you done in this experiment?

Basma : We ....(3).......... the water in the beakers.

Sara : What has ....(4)..........?

Basma : The water has evaporated.

10 Copy the following sentence.



We drink fresh water.



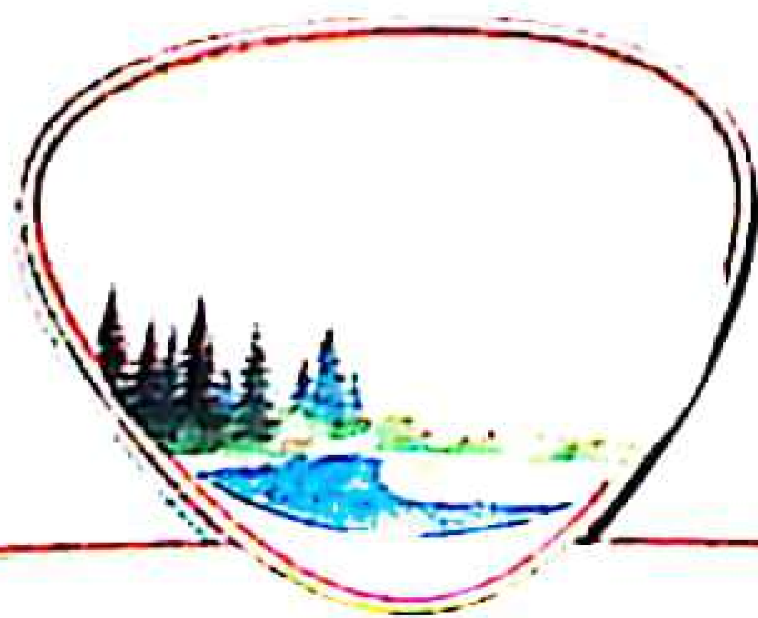
....

Part (3) P. (68 - 69)

Phonics

/ə/

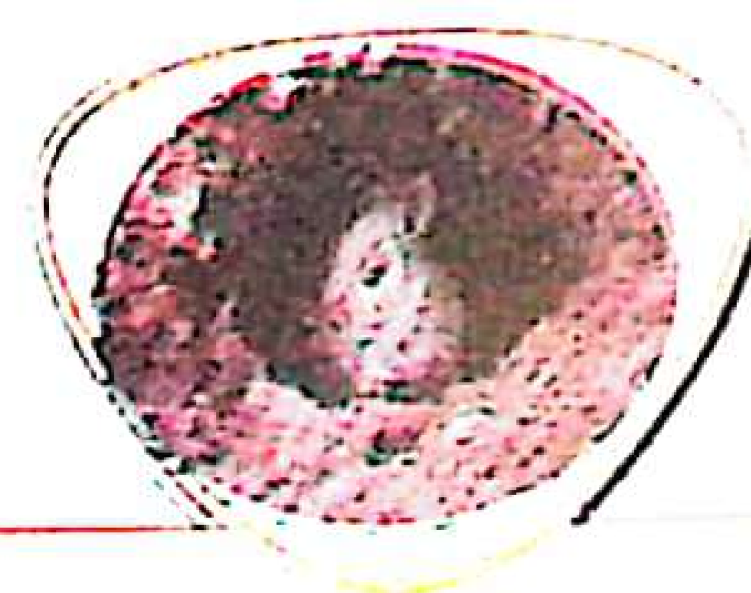
er



river
نهر

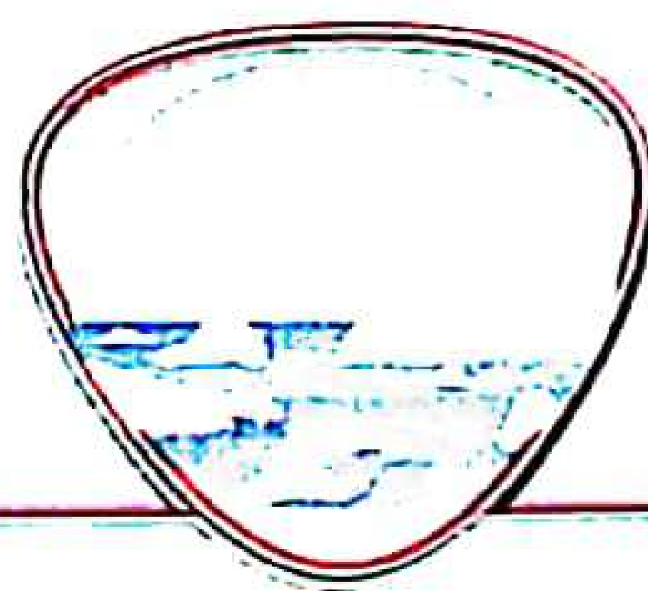


water
ماء



shelter
مأوي

ar



polar
قطبي

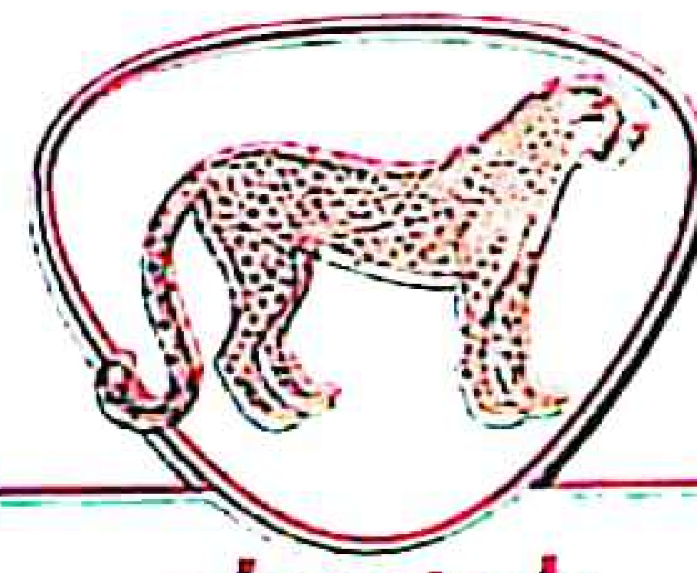
a



cobra
أفعي الكوبرا



acacia
شجرة السنط



cheetah
فهد

Vocabulary:

adapt to	يتكيف مع	hollow tube	أنبوب مجوف	hoove	حافر
cactus	نبات الصبار	thick	سميك	camouflage	تمويه
rainwater	ماء مطر	spine	شوكة	crocodile	تمساح
hump	سنام	camel	جمل	swamp	مستنقع
padded	محشو / مبطن				

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
adapt	يتكيف مع	adapted to	adapted to
survive	ينجو	survived	survived
sweat	يعرق	sweated	sweated

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
spread	ينشر	spread	spread
catch	يمسك	caught	caught
hold	يحمل	held	held

Study the following: (SB P. 68)

The **cheetah** is taking **shelter** under an **acacia** tree. It's looking at the **water** under the **cobra**





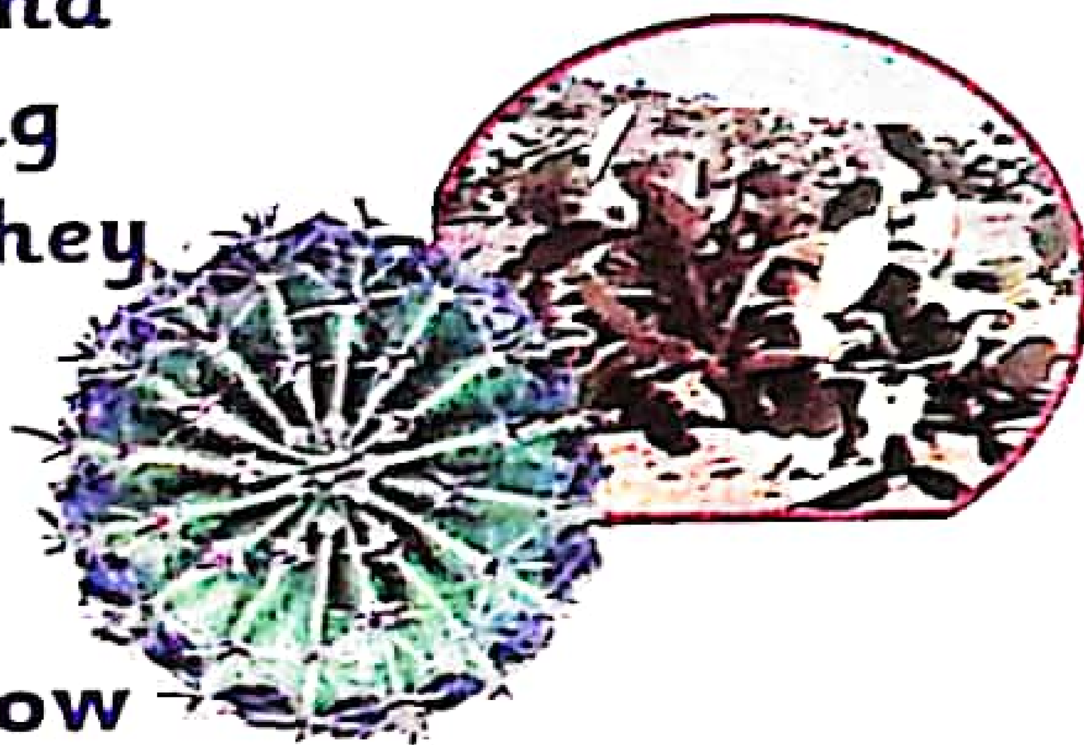
AL-BAHER

Reading: (SB P. 69)

Plants and animals

Plants and animals adapt to their habitat. This means that they change the way they behave in order to survive in their habitat. We know that plants need water to grow, and animals need to drink water to live. But plants and animals live in the desert. How?

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.



Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months.
They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.

Unit (5)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


c_b_a


s_e_ter


wa_e_


r_v_r


s_i_es


c_m_ls


c_c_us


ch_et_h

2 Make a word.

s v o h
o e


....

m w s
a p


....

u f r


....

p u
h m


....

d a
s n


....

t o r
o s


....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) The cheetah is taking shelter (in - on - under) an acacia tree. (SB)
2) Lots of plants in a swamp are under the (ground - water - sand). (SB)
3) Cactus plants have (adopt - adapting - adapted) to survive in the desert. (SB)
4) Animals use camouflage for (habitat - shape - protection). (SB)
5) Crocodiles can hide with their (eyes and tail - eyes and nose - eyes and legs) above the water. (SB)
6) Cactus have (spines - arms - legs) to stop animals eating them. (WB)
7) Inside a cactus, there are (small - big - hollow) tubes. (SB)
8) Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves. (SB)
9) A cactus plant has a thick (skins - leaves - flowers). (SB)
10) Camels have thick (fur - coat - skin) to keep them warm at night. (WB)
11) Camels store fat and nutrients in their (necks - heads - humps). (WB)
12) Camels have padded (shoulders - toes - feet) to help them walk on sand. (WB)
13) There are hollow (tubes - spines - roots) inside a cactus where they store water. (WB)
14) The (leaves - stem - roots) of a cactus are close to the surface of the ground. (WB)
15) Camels have (humps - fur - hair) around their eyes and nose to keep out the sand. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) Cactus plants have adapted
2) A cactus has thick skin
3) Camels can store fat
4) Camels don't sweat so

a) to keep water inside.
b) to survive in the desert.
c) they don't lose water.
d) in their humps.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) camouflage - Animals - protection - for - use. (SB)

....

2) Some - have - plants - hollow - tubes - . (SB)

....

3) hot - The - day - desert - is - the - in - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.69)

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) A cactus has thick (ears - eyes - skin) to keep water inside.

2) The cactus' roots (survive - store - spread) out a long way in the ground.

B) Answer the following questions.

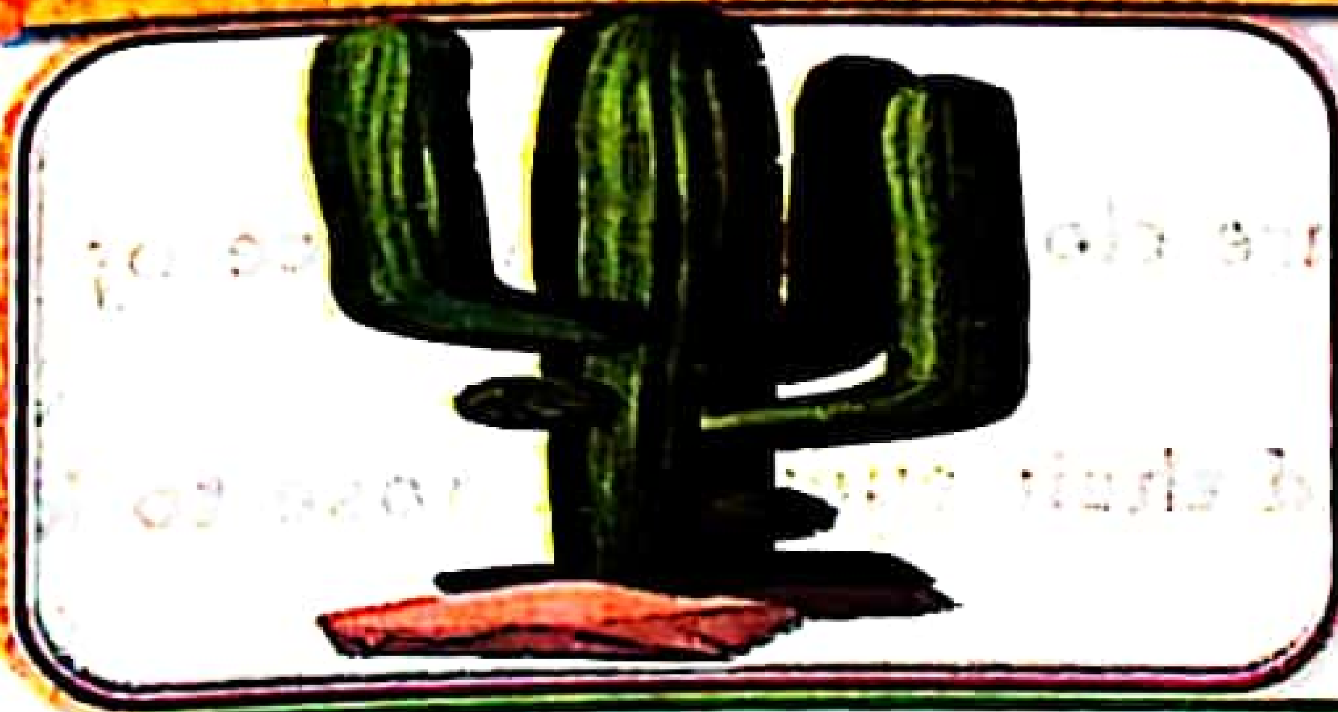
3) What can cactus plants catch?

....

4) Why do they have spines?

....

7 Look and write a sentence under the picture. (SB)



cactus - tubes

....



store - hump

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

desert - shelter - protection - store

1) Animals use camouflage for ....

2) The .... is hot in the

3) Camels can .... water for many ye

4) The cheetah is taking .... under an acacia



Part (4) P. (70 - 71)











winter الشتاء	spring الربيع	summer الصيف	fall الخريف

Vocabulary:

season	موسم / فصل	countries	دول	millimeters	ملليمترات
per year	لكل عام	temperate zone	منطقه معتدلة	lead to	يودي الي



What problems can we have if there isn't a lot of rain?
ما المشكلات التي يمكن أن نواجهها إذا لم يكن هناك أمطار كثيرة؟



When there isn't a lot of rain, animals might not survive.
عندما لا يوجد كثير من الأمطار، فإن الحيوانات قد لا تنجو.



How much rainfall does Sudan have a year?
ما مقدار الأمطار التي تسقط علي السودان كل عام؟



It has 250 millimeters a year.
٢٥٠ ملليمتر سنويًا؟

Unit (5)

Reading: (SB P. 70)

Did you Know?

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries further away from the equator, in the temperate zones.

Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



sp_ _ng



s_m_er

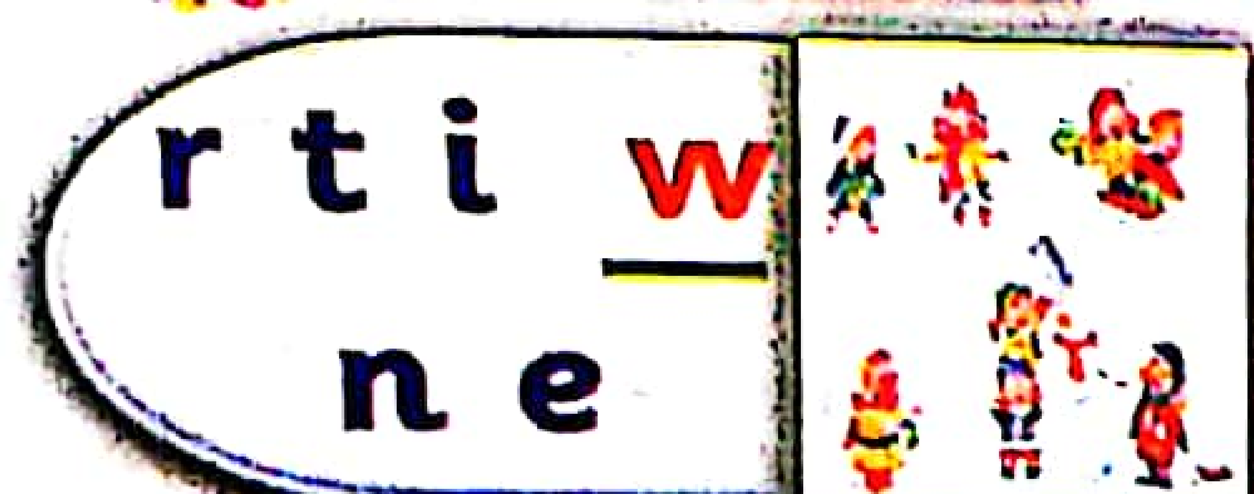


f_l_



w_n_er

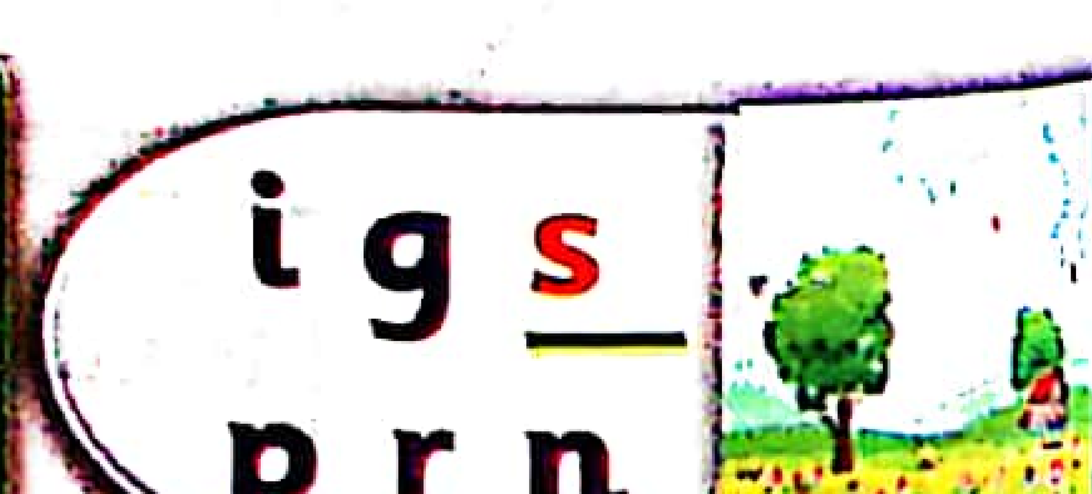
2 Make a word.



....



....



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) It's doesn't often rain in the (desert - wetland - polar zone). (SB)
2) There is a lot of rain in the (polar - temperate - tropical) zone. (SB)
3) There is water on the ground in the (wetland - dry land - polar zone). (SB)
4) The water is ice in the (tropical - temperate - polar) zone. (SB)
5) Much rain can lead (in - for - to) problems. (SB)
6) How (much - many - old) rainfall does Sudan have? (SB)
7) Some countries are closer (at - to - of) the equator. (SB)
8) We measure rainfall (of - out - in) millimeters. (SB)
9) It rains a lot (for - at - on) six months in tropical zones. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) What problems can	a) are countries.
2) How much rainfall	b) in fall and winter.
3) It might rain a lot	c) we have?
4) Spain and Brazil	d) does Sudan have?

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) countries - These - closer - equator - are - the - to. (SB)

....

2) less - six - There - rain - is - months - for. (SB)

....

3) countries - Some - seasons - have - four. (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 70)

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries further away from the equator, in the temperate zones. Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

Unit (5)

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Some countries have four (days - weeks - seasons).
2) It might rain a lot in fall and (winter - summer - spring).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What are the four seasons of the year?
....

4) Do some countries have two seasons?
....

7 Look and write a sentence under the picture. (SB)



doesn't - rain
....



summer - hot - season
....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

wetland - ice - tropical - desert

1) It doesn't often rain in the ....
2) There is a lot of rain in the .... zone.
3) The water is .... in the polar zone.
4) There is water on the ....

9 Copy the following sentence.



It doesn't often rain in summer.



....

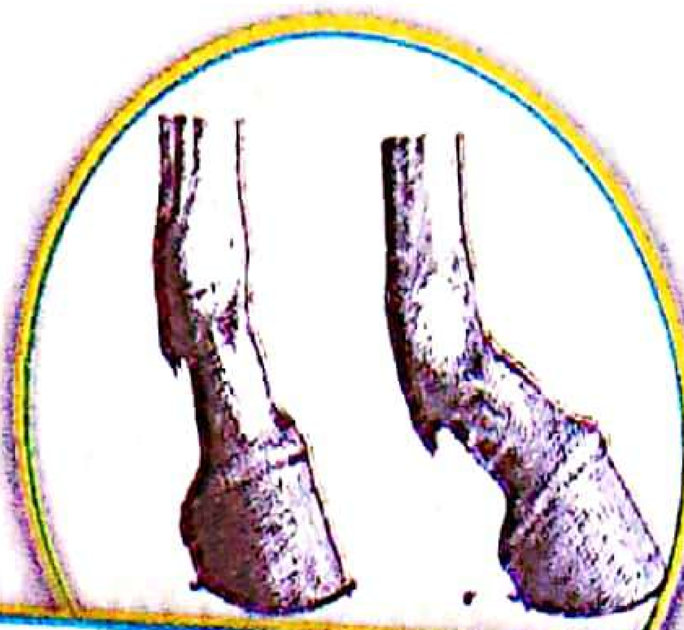
Test

Test Based on Unit (5)

1 Write the missing letter(s).


d_t_s


o_s_s


ho_v_s


v_p_r

2 Make a word.

s k
a o


....

f r u s
c a e


....

e i r
v r


....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Siwa Oasis is in the (town - city - desert).
2) We have (saw - seen - see) a big lake.
3) (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when falls from clouds as rain.
4) Rivers don't have (fresh - frozen - salt) water.
5) The cheetah is taking (tube - shelter - oasis) under an acacia tree.

4 Read and match.

1) Basil has vitamins
2) The Dead Sea
3) Cactus plants have adapted to
4) Some countries

a) is a small sea.
b) and minerals in it.
c) have four seasons.
d) survive in their habitat.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.69)

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Camels adapted to (store - survive - sweat) in the desert.

2) Camels can store fat and nutrients in their (hooves - fur - hump).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Why is it easier for camels to walk on sand?

....

4) Why do camels have thick fur?

....

6 Look at the pictures and write a sentence.



cactus / tubes

....



palm trees - oasis

....

7 Copy the following sentence.





Siwa is an oasis.

....

What is a flood?



Scope and Sequence: المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية	Water engineering: barrier, canal, dam, drain, pipe, pump, sandbag Verbs: collapse, install, minimize, predict, protect, ruin, warn, wash away Adjectives: bossy, brave, calm, caring, cooperative, cowardly, funny, generous, lazy, mean, moody, polite, responsible, selfish, wise
Language اللغة	- There is too much water. - There isn't enough water. - There are too many cars. - There aren't enough trees.
Reading القراءة	- An interview with an emergency responder; a text about farming in dry areas
Phonics الصوتيات	-ous : dangerous, generous, nervous
Life skills المهارات الحياتية	- Problem-solving: suggesting solutions to solve problems - Collaboration: helping others
Values القيم	- Curiosity
Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات	- Sustainable development - Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Science: agricultural science - Social studies: water engineering in the past and today; the role of first responders

Unit (6)

Part (1) P. (74 - 77)



barrier
حاجز



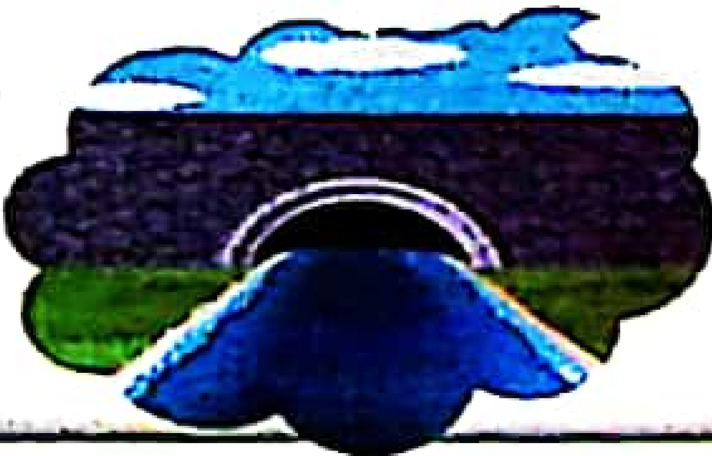
sandbags
أكياس رمل



dam
سد



drain
مصرف / بالوعة



canal
قناة



pipe
ماسورة



pump
مضخة



flood
فيضان

Definitions:

Word	Definition	
dam	something that stops water in a river	سدّ
canal	a river that people build	قناة
barrier	stops water in the street and protects buildings	حاجز
ruin	to damage or destroy something	يُدمِّر
wash away	to carry something away with water	يُزيل / يجرف
collapse	to fall down	ينهار
protect	to keep something safe	يحمى
predict	to say what might happen in the future	يتنبأ
warn	to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare	يُحذِّر
install	to put something in	يُثبت
minimize	to make something smaller or less	يُقلل
meteorologists	people who study the weather	علماء الأرصاد الجوية
pump	people use this to take water out of a building in a flood	مضخة
pipe	water travels through this under or above the ground	ماسورة
drain	water in the street goes down this	بالوعة - مجاري

Vocabulary:

everyone	كل واحد	scientist	عالم	shop	محل
airport	مطار	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	engineer	مهندس
port	ميناء	new technology	تكنولوجيا جديدة	street	شارع
warning	تحذير	dangerous effects	آثار خطيرة	powerful	قوى

Phrases & Prepositions:

in front of	أمام	wash away	يجرف
keep out	يُبعد	important for	هام لـ
go down	ينزل	keep safe	يظل آمنًا
above the ground	فوق الأرض	in good condition	فى حالة جيدة
put up	يقيم / ينشئ	move away	يحرك بعيدًا
stop water	يمنع الماء	send warnings	يرسل تحذيرات
prepare for	يُعد لـ	remove the water	يزيل الماء

Regular Verbs:

Present		Past	P.P
flood	يفيض	flooded	flooded
ruin	يُدمِّر	ruined	ruined
warn	يُحذِّر	warned	warned
study	يدرس	studied	studied

Present		Past	P.P
predict	يتنبأ	predicted	predicted
prepare	يستعد / يُجهِّز	prepared	prepared
minimize	يُقلِّل	minimized	minimized
collapse	ينهار	collapsed	collapsed

Read and learn:

Why do we need sandbags in a flood?
لماذا نحتاج أكياس الرمل أثناء الفيضان؟

To keep water out of buildings.
لكى نبعد الماء عن المبانى.

Meteorologists can warn people about floods.
يستطيع علماء الأرصاد تحذير الناس من الفيضانات.

Barriers can protect buildings.
يمكن للحواجز أن تحمى المبانى.

Reading: (SB P. 74)



In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed.



Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

Reading: (SB P. 77)

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can ruin homes, shops, and offices. It can wash away roads or make bridges and homes collapse. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to protect everyone from floods. Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones so everyone gets them quickly.

We can install new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly. When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this, we can minimize the dangerous effects of flooding.

Language Focus

Countable nouns

They have singular and plural forms.

EX. (tree - trees) - (car - cars) - (ruler - rulers) - (pencil - pencils)

Uncountable nouns

They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

too many + a countable noun

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى تُعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers. - There are too many cars.

too much + an uncountable noun

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى لا تُعد.

EX. - There is too much water. - There is too much rain.

enough + countable / uncountable noun

بمعنى كافى وتاتى قبل الأسماء التى تعد والتى لا تعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water.
- There aren't enough rulers.

Practice

Choose the correct answer.

1) There is (many – too many – enough) water. (SB)
2) There is (many – too many – too much) paper. (SB)
3) There are (much – too much – too many) rulers. (SB)
4) There aren't (too much – enough – much) cups. (SB)
5) There aren't enough (pencil – pencils – car). (SB)

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


bar_i_r

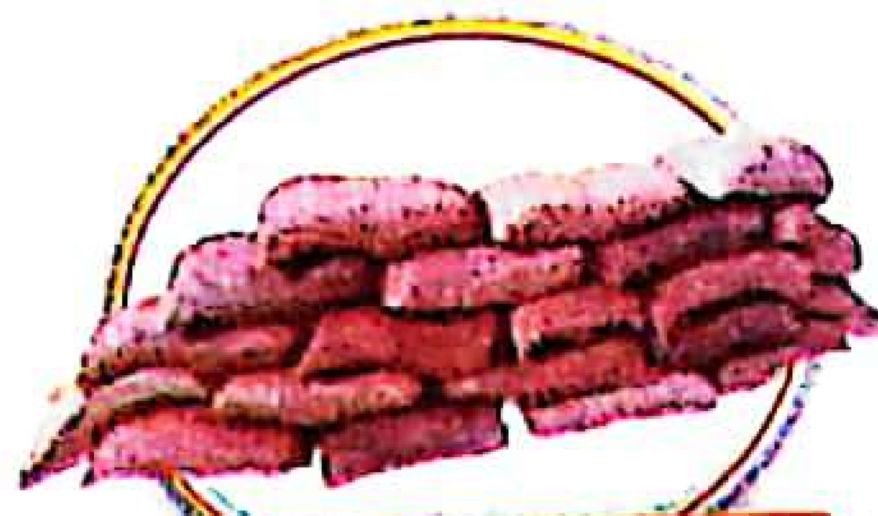

c_na_


d_m


dr_ _n


p_p_


p_ _p


s_ndba_s


flo_ _

Unit (6)

2 Make a word.

a n l c a ....

a m d ....

p e i p ....

i n a r d ....

m p u p ....

s d n a s a b g ....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) People put (sandbags - canals - dams) in front of houses and buildings to keep water out. (SB)
2) A (dam - barrier - drain) stops water in a river. (SB)
3) Water on the surface of streets can go down a (drain - barrier - dam). (SB)
4) Water moves in (pipes - sandbags - pumps) under the ground or above the ground. (SB)
5) You can use a (dam - pump - drain) to take water out of a building in a flood. (SB)
6) A (pump - canal - dam) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it. (SB)
7) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - pump) to stop water in the street. (SB)
8) There is (too much - too many - many) water. (SB)
9) There isn't (too many - many - enough) paper. (SB)
10) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
11) (Archaeologists - Meteorologists - Psychologists) are people who study the weather. (SB)
12) We can (minimize - collapse - ruin) the effects of flooding if we are prepared. (WB)

13) Flood water can (wash away - warn - install) cars, roads and bridges. (WB)

14) We need to (predict - install - ruin) a pump to remove the water. (WB)

15) We can (ruin - protect - collapse) our streets with barriers. (WB)

16) Flood water can (ruin - install - protect) homes and shops. (WB)

17) Buildings can (collapse - wash away - minimize) when there are dangerous floods. (WB)

18) Meteorologists can (protect - warn - ruin) people about bad weather. (WB)

19) Meteorologists can (predict - minimize - ruin) floods because they study the weather. (WB)

20) There are (too many - too much - much) people. (WB)

4 Read and match.

1) Meteorologists are people
2) ruin
3) protect
4) A dam

a) stops water in a river.
b) to keep something safe.
c) who study the weather.
d) to damage or destroy something.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) aren't - rulers - There - enough - . (SB)

....

2) we - do - need - Why - in - sandbags - a flood - ? (SB)

....

3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage, then answer the questions. SB P. (74)

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In (2019 - 2018 - 2020), there was a flood in Egypt.

....

2) There was (a lot - little - less) of rain.

....

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What places were closed because of the flood?

....

4) What happened to the streets and buildings?

....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dam - water

....



too many - trees

....

8 Fill in the spaces using: (SB)

protect - minimize - barrier - enough

1) There aren't .... cups.
2) To .... is to make something smaller or less.
3) To .... is to keep something safe.
4) A .... stops water in the street and protects buildings.

9 Complete the following dialogue with: (SB)

keep - flood - river - barriers

Mariam : What is a .... (1) ....?
Mona : A large amount of water covering an area.
Mariam : Why do we need .... (2) .... in a flood?
Mona : To .... (3) .... water out of buildings.
Mariam : What does a dam do?
Mona : It stops water in a .... (4) ....



Part (2) P. (78 - 79)





calm
هادئ



generous
كريم



scared
خائف



funny
مضحك



brave
شُجاع



polite
مهذب



lazy
كسول



cooperative
متعاون

Definitions:

Word	Definition
volunteer	to help other people without getting paid يتطوع
severe	very serious قاس / شديد
rescue	to take someone out of a dangerous place ينقذ
heavy rainfall	a lot of (rainfall) هطول غزير للأمطار
emergency responder	helps his community when there is an emergency مقدم الاسعافات الأولية
bossy	liking telling people what to do محب للرئاسة
selfish	thinks about himself أنانى
mean	doesn't like to share things بخيل
generous	likes helping others and giving people presents كريم
calm	not worrying or get excited about things هادئ
cooperative	works very well in a team متعاون
polite	speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well مؤدب
caring	sensible and can look after other people مُهتم
responsible	kind and not scared in dangerous situations مسئول
moody	We don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. متقلب المزاج

Unit (6)

Vocabulary:

communicator	محاور / مُتصِل	injured	مصاب	joke	نكتة / مزحة
community	مجتمع	boat	قارب	wise	حكيم
the police	الشرطة	kind	عطوف / طيب	nicely	بلطف
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	loyal	وفِى / مخلص	scary	مرعب
emergency	طوارئ	pleased	مسرور	present	هدية
interviewer	محاور / مذيع	cowardly	جبان	though	مع ذلك
volunteering	التطوع	citizen	مواطن	quickly	بسرعة
dangerous situations	مواقف خطيرة	moody	متقلب المزاج	sick	مريض
upset	مضطرب / منزعج	prepared	مستعد	worried	قلق

Adjectives

Positive (good)			
caring	مهتم	brave	شجاع
cooperative	متعاون	polite	مؤدب
generous	كريم	calm	هادئ
responsible	مسئول	wise	حكيم
funny	مضحك		

Negative (bad)			
bossy	متسلط	mean	بخيل
cowardly	جبان	moody	متقلب المزاج
lazy	كسول	selfish	أنانى

Phrases & Prepositions:

rescue ...... from	يُنقذ ...... من	pleased to	مسرور من / لـ
help community	يساعد المجتمع	take...out of	يُخرج مِن
train to	يتدرب لـ	excited about	مسرور بـ
do jobs	يقوم بمهام	give presents	يقدم هدايا
focus on	يركز على	work hard	يعمل بجد
ready to	مستعد لـ	stuck in	محبوس / عالق فى
travel around	يسافر حول (يتجول)	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
look after	يعتني بـ	scared of	خائف من

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
describe	يصف	described	described
volunteer	يتطوع	volunteered	volunteered
enjoy	يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
focus	يركز على	focused	focused
rescue	ينقذ	rescued	rescued

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
stick	يحبس / يحشر	stuck	stuck
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken

Read and learn: (SB P. 79)



I think people who are volunteers might be "caring".

اعتقد ان المتطوعين قد يكونوا "مهتمين".



Yes, because they want to help other people.

نعم، لأنهم يريدون مساعدة الآخرين.

Reading: (SB P. 78)



Lara is an emergency responder. When there was a [illegible] flood in Cairo in 2020, she was one of the first people to rescue the other citizens from the floodwater.

Interviewer	:	Can you describe what an emergency responder is?
Lara	:	Yes, of course. I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency. We aren't the police, or firefighters, but we are trained to help them do their jobs. We can get to a place quickly, do first aid, and rescue people from floods.
Interviewer	:	Do you enjoy being an emergency responder?
Lara	:	Yes, I do. I like helping people and we do lots of different things.
Interviewer	:	Is it a scary thing to do?
Lara	:	Well, sometimes it is, but then I think that other people will be scared as well, so I focus on how I can help them.
Interviewer	:	What did you do when the flood started in Cairo?
Lara	:	We knew it might be dangerous when there was very heavy rainfall. So, my team were ready to help people quickly. Our job was to help people who were sick or injured.
Interviewer	:	How did you travel around the city?
Lara	:	We had small boats, so we could go to different houses and help people who were stuck in their homes.
Interviewer	:	Were people pleased to see you?
Lara	:	Yes, they were! That's one of the things I love about volunteering – you can make people very happy!
Interviewer	:	Thank you, Lara.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


f_nn_


br_ _e


sc_ _ed


la_ _


g_ner_us


ca_m


p_l_te


ca_ _ng

2 Make a word.

a e c r s d

....

a r b e v

....

y l z a

....

l a l r i n a f

....

o i l e p t

....

r a n i c g

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We (swim - do - play) a lot of different things. (SB)
2) I can rescue people (at - by - from) floods. (SB)
3) To (collapse - rescue - play), is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
4) Severe means very (calm - serious - pleased). (SB)
5) Sarah tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is (funny - loyal - bossy). (SB)
6) Fares thinks about himself. He is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)
7) She likes giving people presents. She is (mean - generous - selfish). (SB)
8) (Cowardly - Bossy - Caring) means sensible and can look after other people. (SB)
9) Daddy isn't scared of anything! He's (moody - brave - bossy). (WB)
10) Hany is (wise - polite - moody). You don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. (WB)
11) Omar is (wise - moody - bossy). He is clever and knows a lot of things. (WB)
12) Fatima is always (bossy - moody - calm). She never gets upset or worried. (WB)
13) Maryam always says "thank you"! She's very (moody - polite - bossy). (WB)
14) Amir is (bossy - polite - moody). He always tells us what to do! (WB)
15) Khaled sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home, he is (brave - active - lazy). (WB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) A volunteer helps other people	a) He is caring.
2) Tom thinks about himself.	b) what to do.
3) He looks after other people.	c) without getting paid.
4) A bossy likes telling people	d) He is selfish.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

Unit (6)

Part (3) P. (80 - 81)

Phonics





dangerous خطير	generous كريم	nervous عصبى / متوتر




enormous ضخم / هائل	famous مشهور

Read and learn: SB (P.80)






Vocabulary:

farming	زراعة	irrigation	ريّ	well	بئر
dry areas	مناطق جافة	field	حقل	source	مصدر
Ancient Egyptians	المصريون القدماء	traditional	تقليدى	drip	الري بالتقطير
hydroponic farm	مزرعة مائية (بدون تربة)	system	نظام	statue	تمثال
modern technology	تكنولوجيا حديثة	anywhere	فى أى مكان	useful	مفيد
flood irrigation	الرى بالغمر	spray	الرى بالرش	crop	محصول
soil	تربة	pleased	مسرور	boats	قوارب

Phrases & Prepositions:

get water from	يحصل على الماء من	contain the minerals	يحتوى على المعادن
for irrigation	للرى	look like	يُشبه
waste water	يسرف / يبدد الماء	in the future	فى المستقبل
spray across	يرش عبر / يرش خلال	grow plants	يزرع النباتات

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
irrigate	يروى	irrigated	irrigated
spray	يرش	sprayed	sprayed
waste	يسرف / يبدد	wasted	wasted
contain	يحتوى على	contained	contained

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
mean	يعنى / يقصد	meant	meant
bring	يحضر	brought	brought

Reading: SB (P.81)

Farming in dry areas

We all know that plants need sunlight, food, and water. So how do people grow food in the desert, when there isn't enough water?



spray

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water through pipes, from wells, canals, or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water.

The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes, and springs.



drip

There are different ways to irrigate a field. Flood irrigation covers a whole field in water. Or there are systems that spray water across a field. Both these types can waste water. The best way is drip irrigation. This is where water drips onto the plants through holes in the pipes. The water only goes onto the plant, where it is needed, not into the ground. And water isn't lost to evaporation.

Unit (6)



hydroponic farm

A new way of farming in dry countries is hydroponic farming. This is a modern technology that is useful in dry countries. It uses only water, not soil, to grow plants. The special water contains the minerals that the plant needs. This system uses a lot less water than traditional farming. Farmers can start a hydroponic farm anywhere – it doesn't have to be on land that is good for traditional farming. Is this what all farms will look like in the future?

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dan_ _rous



gen_ _ous



ne_ _ous



en_rmo_s



f_mo_s



irr_ _ation

2 Make a word.

g n a r e u d s o



....

e r e n s g u o



....

u o r e n v s



....

What is a flood?

o m r n
u e o s



....

s m a
u f o



....

i r r a g
o i i n t



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) The famous statue is (small - little - enormous). It's very big. (SB)
2) We all know that plants need (moonlight - sunlight - starlight), food and water. (SB)
3) Farmers in (wet - dry - rainfall) countries need to water their crops. (SB)
4) A new way of farming in dry countries is (hydroponic - hydrosonic - hydrochloric) farming. (SB)
5) Why does flood irrigation (protect - waste - play) water? (SB)
6) Hydroponic farming is good for countries that have (a lot of - too much - less) water. (SB)
7) There are systems that spray water (at - by - across) a field. (SB)
8) I'm (dangerous - nervous - generous). I'm not pleased. (SB)
9) The lion is (dangerous - generous - famous). (SB)
10) All people know him, he is (generous - famous - enormous). (SB)
11) Hydroponic farming grows plants in (air - water - land), not soil. (WB)
12) The water contains (minerals - oxygen - wood) that plants need. (WB)
13) Hydroponic farming uses (more - less - a lot) water than traditional farming. (WB)
14) You (need - needs - don't need) good land to start hydroponic farm. (WB)

4 Read and match. (WB)

1) Farmers in dry countries
2) Farmers bring water through pipes
3) Farmers use pumps to
4) Plants need

a) sunlight, food and water.
b) move water to their fields.
c) need to use irrigation.
d) from wells or canals.

1- ( ) 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )



5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) famous - is - The - enormous - statue - and - . (SB)

....

2) irrigation - does - Why - flood - water - waste - ? (SB)

....

3) woman - is - This - generous - very - . (SB)

....



6 Read the passage then answer the questions. SB (P.81)

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There is not enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes, from wells, canals or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water. The problem with modern irrigation is that, it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There (is - isn't - are) enough rainfall in dry countries.
2) Farmers also use (dams - pumps - pipes) to move water from rivers or wells to the fields.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the problem with irrigation?

....

4) Where do farmers get water from for irrigation?

....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



lion - dangerous

....



tree - enormous

....

8 Fill in the spaces with:

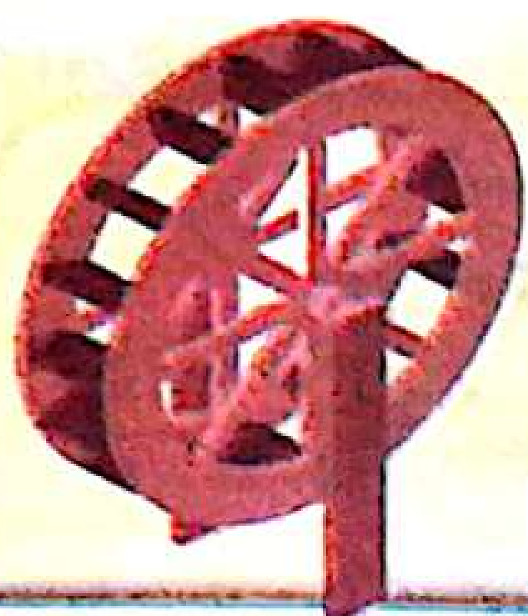
dangerous - enormous - water - generous

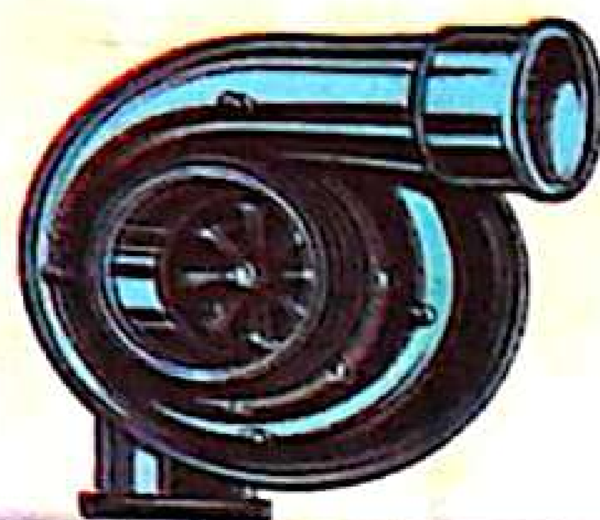
1) My teacher is very ....
2) Plants need sunlight, food and ....
3) The lion is very ....
4) The famous statue is ....

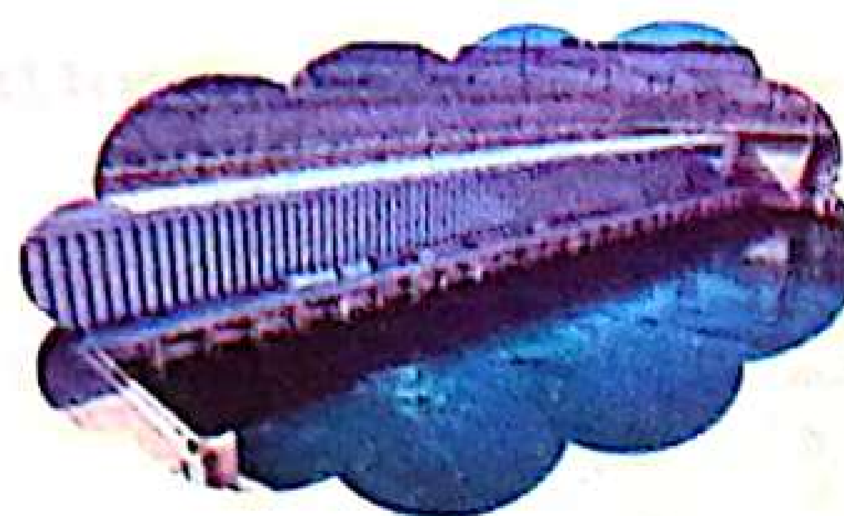


AL-BAHER

Part (4) P. (82 - 83)

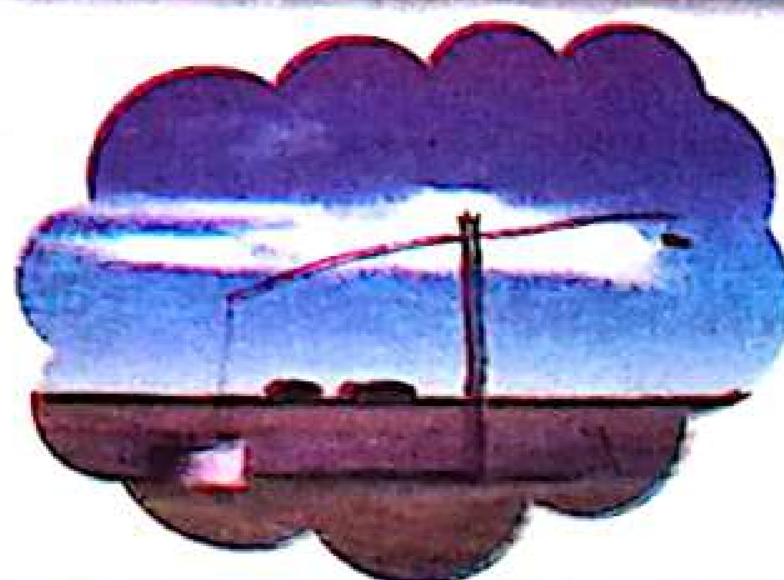

waterwheel
ساقية

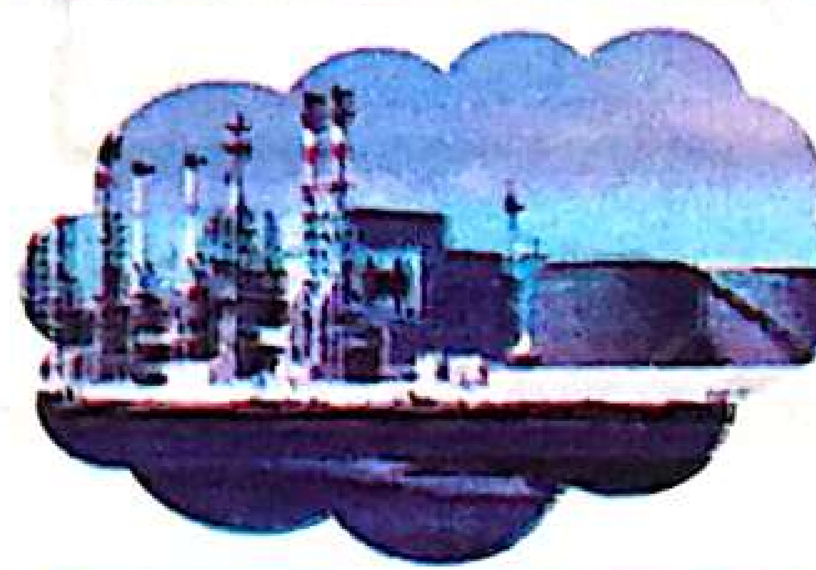

turbine
محرك / التوربين


High Dam
السد العالى


oasis
واحة


aqueduct
قناة مائية


shadoof
شادوف


desalination
تحلية المياه المالحة


lake
بحيرة

Definitions:

Word	Definition	
desalination	taking salt out of seawater	تحلية المياه
aqueduct	It carries water long distances.	قناة مائية
waterwheel	a wheel that uses running water to create energy	ساقية
dam	a lake created by stopping water in a river	سد
turbine	It turns around like a wheel.	محرك
shadoof	It is used with a bucket that goes into a well and brings up water.	شادوف

Vocabulary:

The River Nile	نهر النيل	electricity	كهرباء	oxen	ثيران
running water	الماء الجارى	machine	آلة / ماكينة	tower	بُرج
hydroelectric power	الطاقة الكهرومائية	seawater	ماء البحر	Cairo	القاهرة
ancient Greece	اليونان القديمة	ancient temple	معبد قديم	gravity	جاذبية
ancient Rome	روما القديمة	expensive	غالى الثمن	citadel	القلعة
water engineering	هندسة الريّ	high X low	عالٍ X منخفض	money	مال / نقود

Phrases & Prepositions:

What is a flood?

help with	يساعد فى	go round	يدور حول
for a long time	لوقت طويل	because of	بسبب
take water from	يأخذ الماء من	control the water	يتحكم فى الماء
on top of	على قمة (أعلى)	provide with	يمد / يُزَوِّد بـ
bring up water	يحضر لأعلى	get fresh water	يحصل على الماء العذب

Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
provide	يمد / يُزَوِّد	provided	provided
develop	ينمى / يطور	developed	developed
create	يبتكر	created	created
start	يبدأ	started	started

Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P.
bring	يُحضر	brought	brought
cost	يُكلف	cost	cost

Water Engineering

In the past



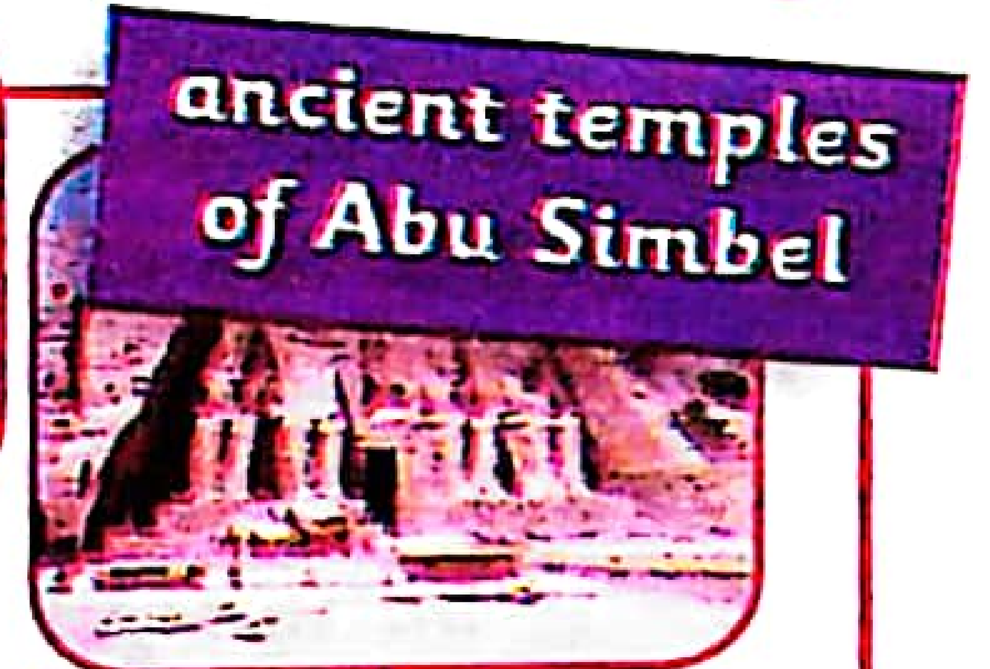
a waterwheel

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

Today



High Dam



ancient temples of Abu Simbel

The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does. When people built the dam, they had to move the ancient monuments at Abu Simbel to higher ground!

In the past





People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities the aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo. The water ran from a well into a canal on top of a wall. Later, people built a tall tower with a well inside it. Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of gravity.
People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome as well. They could move water from high up in the mountains, to cities where people needed it.

Today



Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).



a wate_whe_l



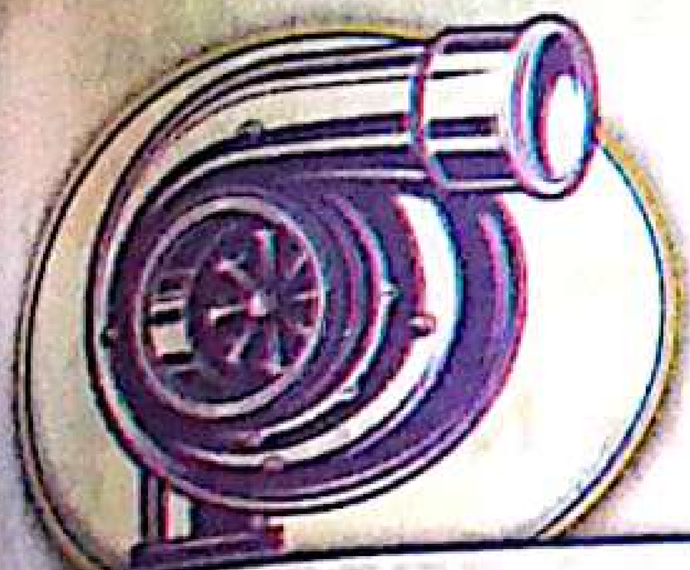
the Hi_h D_m

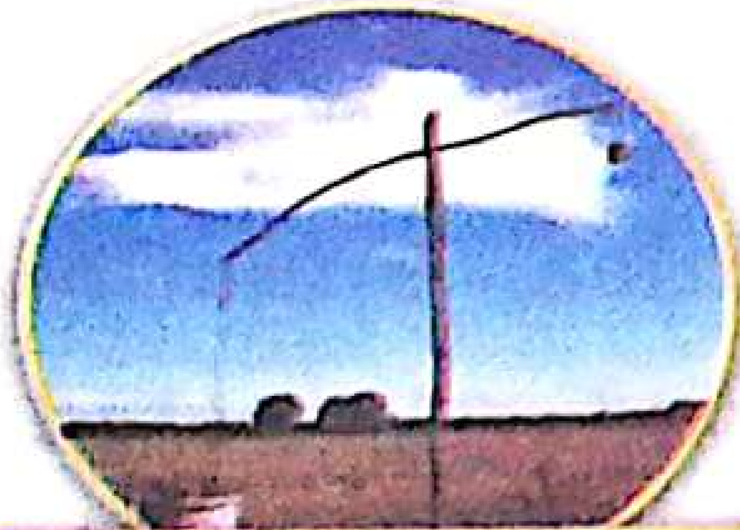


aqu_ _uct



de_alin_tion


t_rb_ne


sha_ _of


o_si_

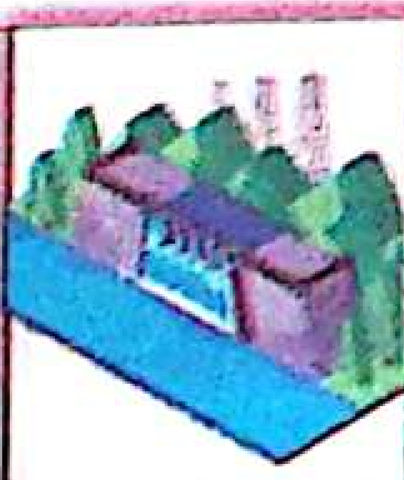

l_ _e

2 Make a word.

e r t a h w l w e e


....

h g H i a D m


....

u q a e u d c t


....

l a s e n d i t a n o i


....

b u r i n t e


....

o o h a f s d


....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) (Cars - Sea wheels - Waterwheels) used the energy of running water to move machines. (SB)
2) People have used waterwheels to help (at - with - by) irrigation. (SB)
3) People built (dams - waterwheels - aqueducts) in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. (SB)
4) People used (turbines - cars - oxen) to make the wheels go round. (SB)
5) The High Dam is (dangerous - famous - generous) because it is the largest dam in the world. (SB)
6) (Irrigation - Desalination - Deforestation) means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. (SB)

7) Engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and (take - cost - play) less money. (SB)

8) Waterwheels can help with (evaporation - irrigation - condensation).

9) The Aswan (Waterwheel - Dam - Aqueduct) created Lake Nasser. (SB)

10) Waterwheels have been used to help with irrigation and drinking water (by - at - for) a long time. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

1) A bucket goes into a well
2) People used aqueducts to
3) The High Dam is famous, because
4) Fayoum has more than

a) 200 waterwheels.
b) it is the largest dam in the world
c) move water from wells or rivers.
d) and brings up water.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) High Dam - water - The - moving - make - electricity - to - uses - . (SB)

....

2) Aswan - is - the - Why - famous - Dam - ? (SB)

....

3) can - help - Waterwheels - irrigation - with - . (SB)

....

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 82)

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which doesn't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Engineers are developing new technologies that use (more - less - a lot of) energy.

....

2) People will get more fresh water from (pollution - desalination - station).

....

B) Answer the following questions.

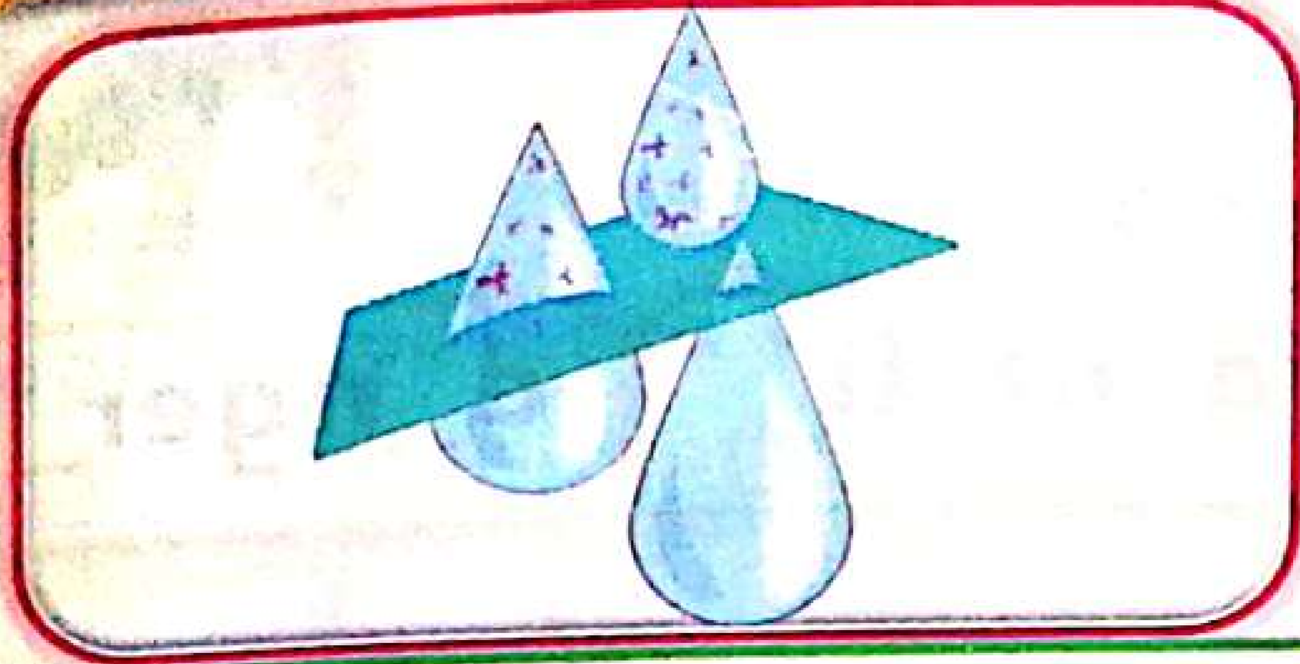
3) What does "Desalination" mean?

....

4) Does desalination use a lot of energy or little energy?

....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



desalination - salt

....



Dam / famous

....

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

bucket - costs - Waterwheels - aqueducts

1) .... can help with irrigation.
2) Desalination .... less money.
3) A .... goes into a well and brings up water.
4) An .... moves water from wells or rivers into cities.

9 Copy the following sentence.



The High Dam is the largest dam in the world.

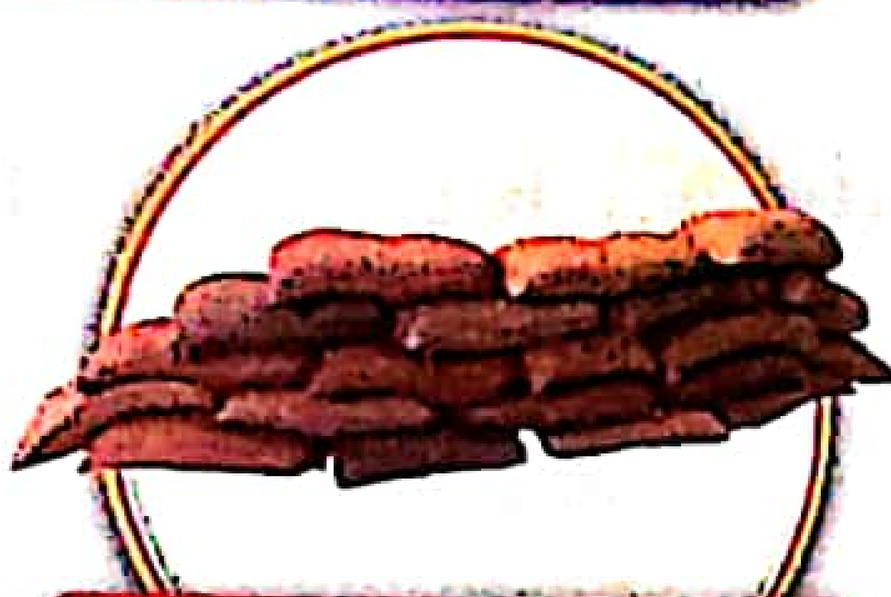
....

....

Test Based on Unit (6)

1 Write the missing letter(s).


p_ _p


s_nd_ags


ra_nf_ll


d_nger_us

2 Make a word.

r e n
osvu



....

r t e a w
e e w h l



....

a n c
a l



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
2) To (collapse - predict - protect) is to fall down. (SB)
3) To (warn - install - minimize) is to put something in. (SB)
4) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples in the box. (SB)
5) There are too (much - many - enough) rulers. (SB)

4 Read and match.

1) A dam stops	a) to carry away something with water.
2) Sandbags are used	b) water in a river.
3) Meteorologists are people	c) to keep water out of buildings.
4) To wash away is	d) who study the weather.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Fayoum has more than (2500 - 20 - 200) waterwheels.

2) People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking (milk - water - coffee).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where is the oldest picture of waterwheel from?

....

4) Why did waterwheels use the energy of running water?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



friend / polite

....



he / cooperative

....

7 Copy the following sentence.



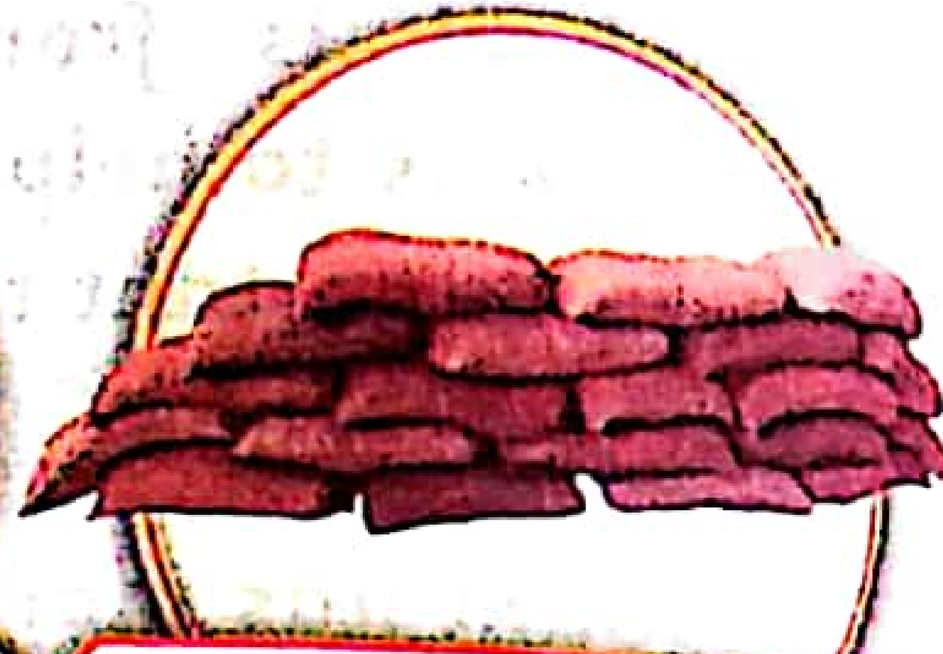
The High Dam is famous.

....

Test Review based on Units (4,5,6)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



chim_ _nzee	de_ _rt	o_ _is	san_ _ags

2 Make a word.







....	....	....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) We can make baskets from the leaves of (palm - tamarisk - acacia) trees.
2) The (wetland - equator - polar zone) is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth. (SB)
3) I have (visit - visited - visits) the pyramids. (SB)
4) There aren't (much - too much - enough) apples. (SB)

4 Read and match.

1) I loved seeing	a) is to keep something safe.
2) Can I camp	b) climbed a mountain.
3) He has	c) chimpanzees.
4) Protect	d) in wetland?

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage, then answer the questions.

My aunt is very generous. I love her so much. She helps me with my homework. She always gives me enormous presents. She gave me a tent and an acacia tree. I like the acacia tree so much. I visit my aunt every week. We are very happy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) My aunt gave me a tent and a/an (palm - acacia - tamarisk) tree.

2) My aunt is very (famous - generous - dangerous).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does your aunt give you?

....

4) What do you like so much?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



climb - tree

....



love - chimpanzees

....

7 Copy the following sentence.



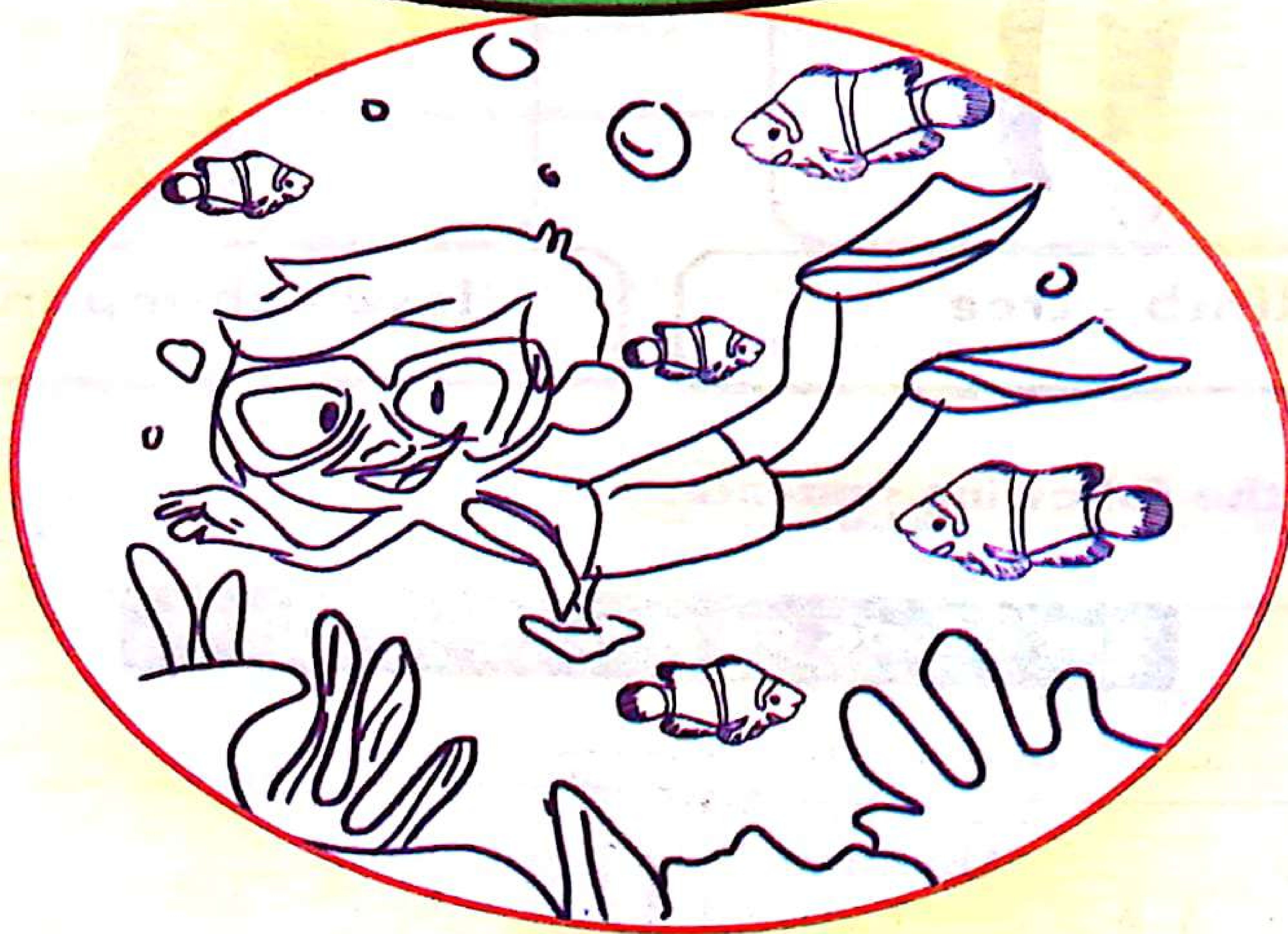


Let's look on the wildlife park.

....

CONNECT READING ADVENTURES

Fares and the Fish



The Characters


Mom


Fares


Dad


Dalia


Wael


Adam

Part (1) (P. 92 - 95)

Vocabulary:


live
يعيش


swimming
السباحة


pool
حمام سباحة


close to
قريب من


skateboard
لوح تزلج


bike
دراجة

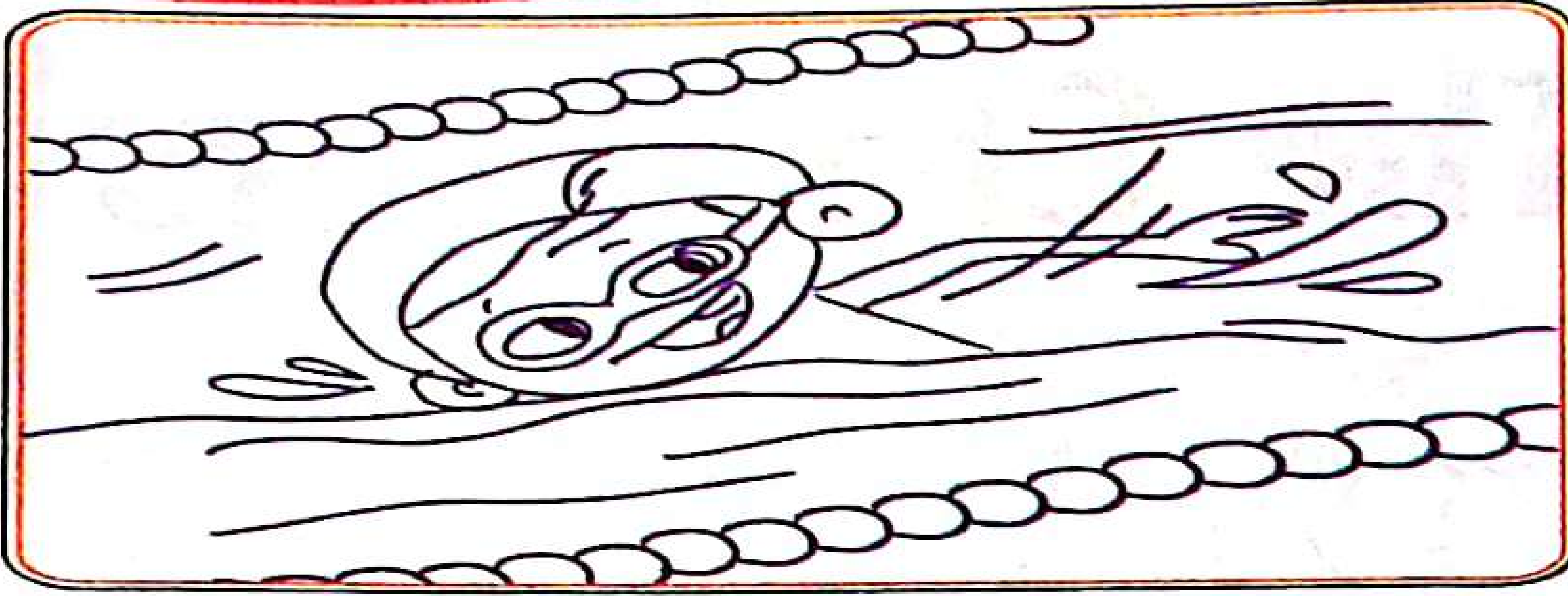

garage
الجراج


helmet
خوذة


park
حديقة


knee pads
واقي ركبة

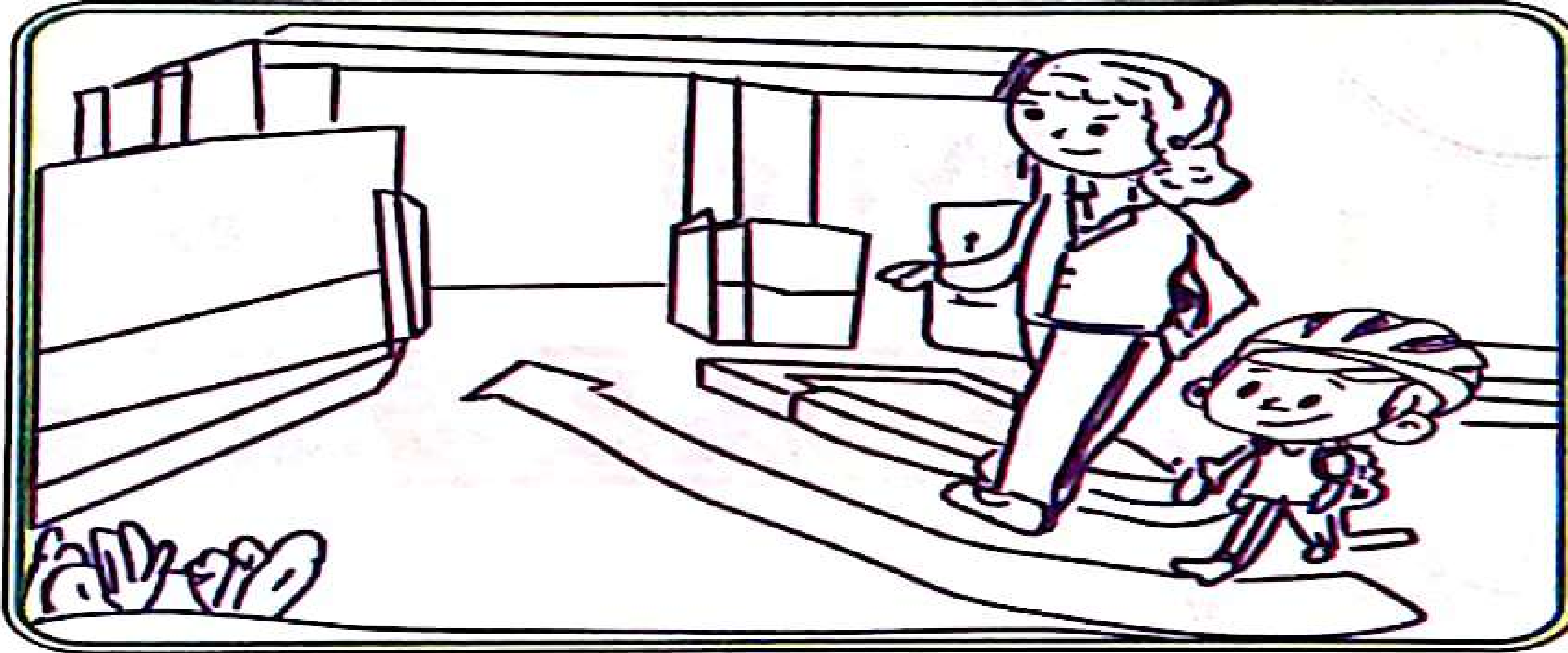
The Story



(P. 92)

Fares lived in Hurghada with his family. He loved swimming. He went swimming every day and trained in the pool for an hour. He wanted to be an athlete and to win lots of competitions.

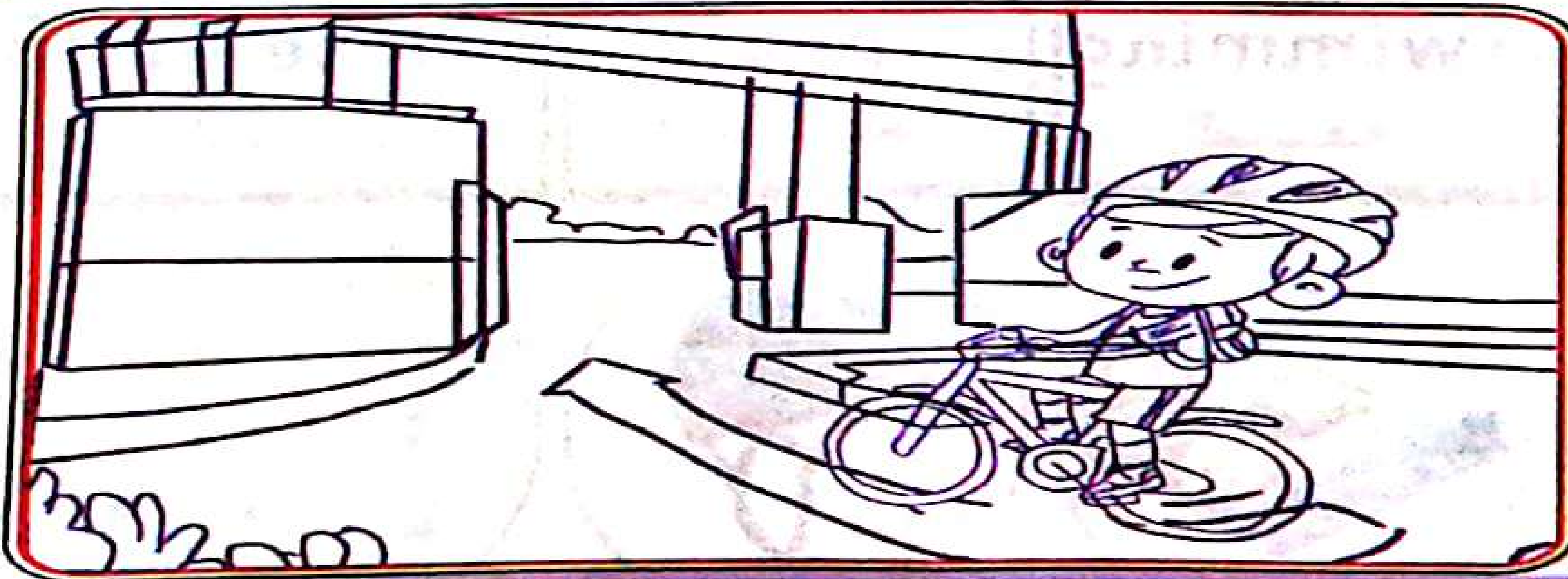
عاش فارس في الغردقة مع أسرته. أحب السباحة وكان يذهب للسباحة كل يوم حيث كان يتدرب فى حمام السباحه لمدة ساعة يوميًا. وقد كان لديه رغبة في أن يكون لاعبًا رياضيًا ليفوز بالكثير من



(P. 93)

Fares and his family lived close to the sports center. Sometimes he walked to the pool with his mom or dad.

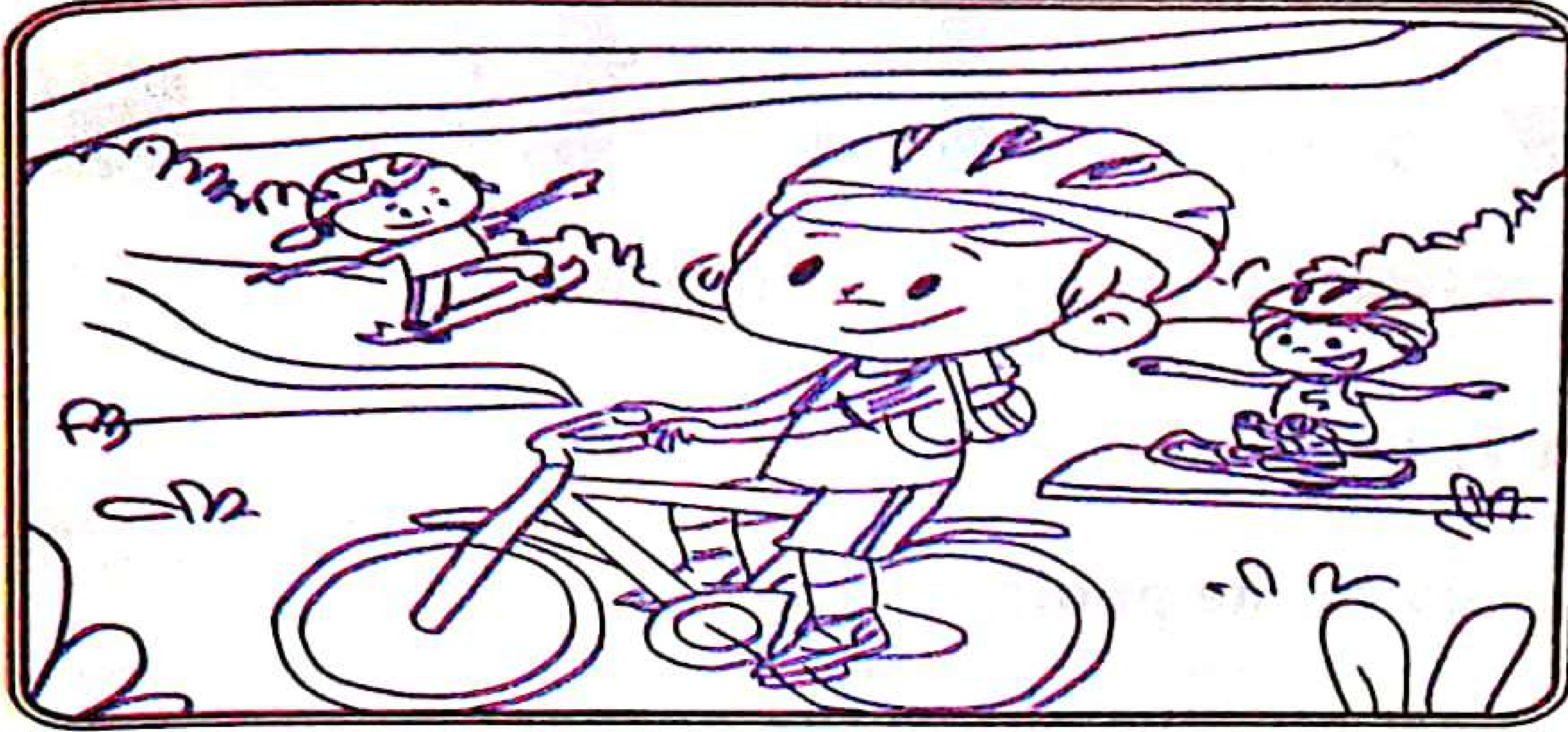
عاش فارس وأسرته بالقرب من المركز الرياضى حيث كان يمشي أحيانًا لحمام السباحة مع والدته أو والده.



(P. 93)

Sometimes he cycled to the pool. كان فارس يركب دراجته أحيانًا إلى حمام السباحة.

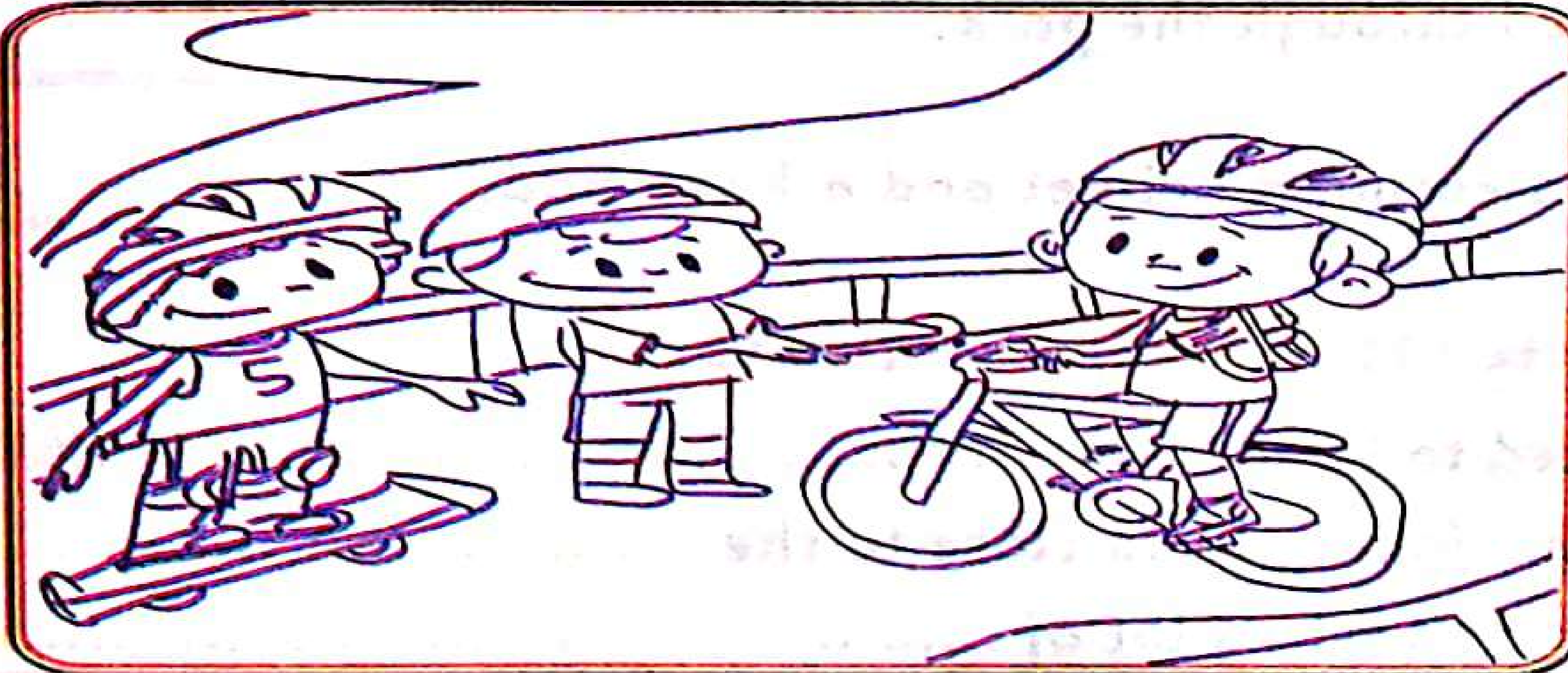
Fares and the Fish



(P. 94)

One day, Fares got his bike out of the garage so he could cycle to the sports center. "Have you got your cycle helmet, Fares?" asked his mom. "Yes Mom, of course," said Fares, putting on his helmet. "See you soon!" Fares cycled through the park. It was a sunny morning and he felt happy.

وفى أحد الأيام أخرج فارس دراجته من الجراج (المرآب) وذهب بها إلى المركز الرياضي وسألته والدته قائلة: "هل لديك خوذة ركوب الدراجات؟"
فقال فارس وهو يرتدي خوذته: "نعم بالطبع يا أمي، وداعًا." ثم ركب فارس دراجته في الحديقة حيث كان صباحًا مشمسًا وقد شعر فارس بالسعادة.



(P. 95)

In the park, Fares saw his friends. They were on their skateboards. "Be careful, Adam," said Fares. "Why aren't you wearing a helmet or knee pads?" "I don't need to," said Adam. "I'm really good at skateboarding." I haven't tried skateboarding before," said Fares. "It looks fun!" "Do you want to try?" asked Adam. "Yes please!" said Fares.

رأى فارس أصدقاءه فى الحديقة وهم يركبون ألواح التزلج الخاصة بهم، فقال فارس: "كن حريصًا يا آدم، لِمَ لا ترتدي الخوذة وواقي الركبتين؟" فقال آدم "أنا لا أحتاج إليهم، فأنا جيدٌ في التزلج" فقال فارس"أنا لم أجرب التزلج من قبل، ولكنه يبدو ممتعًا" فسأله آدم: "هل تريد أن تجرب؟" فقال فارس "نعم، من فضلك."

Activities



1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where did Fares live?

....

2) How did Fares go to the pool?

....

3) Why did Fares get his bike out of the garage?

....

4) What was Fares friends doing in the park?

....



2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) Fares trained in the pool for an hour. ☐

2) Fares went to the pool with his friends. ☐

3) Fares walked through the park. ☐

4) Adam was wearing a helmet and a knee pad. ☐



3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares wanted to be an ....

2) Fares and his family lived close to the ....

3) Fares wanted to win a lot of ....

4) Sometimes Fares .... to the pool.

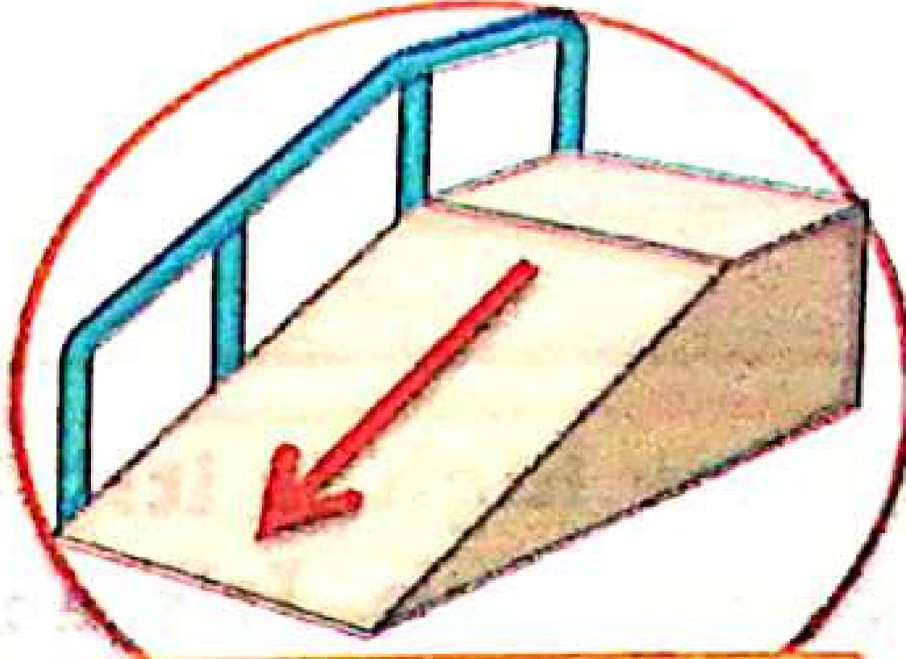
5) It was a .... day and Fares was happy.

6) In the park, Fares saw his ....

Part (2) (P. 96 - 100)

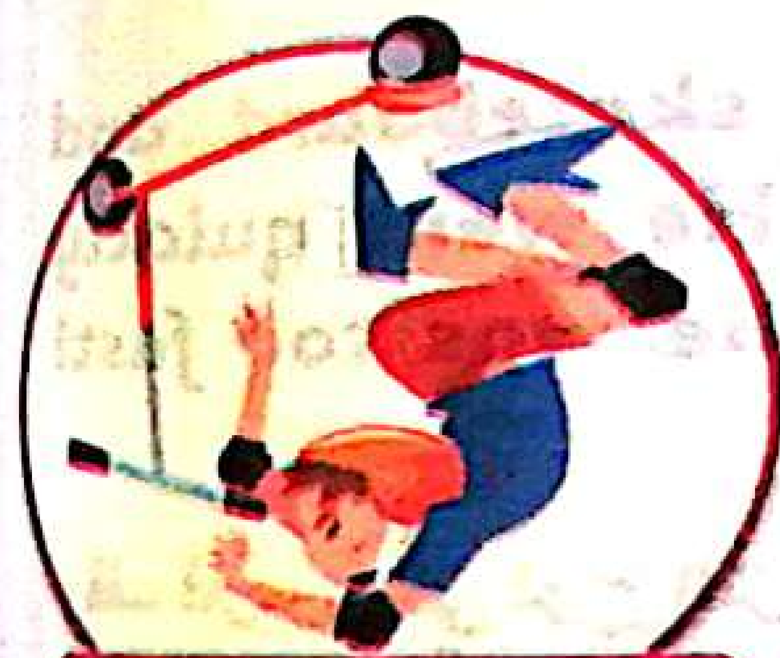
Vocabulary:


top
قمة


ramp
منحدر


push
يدفع


slip
ينزلق


fall
يقع


hurt
يؤلم

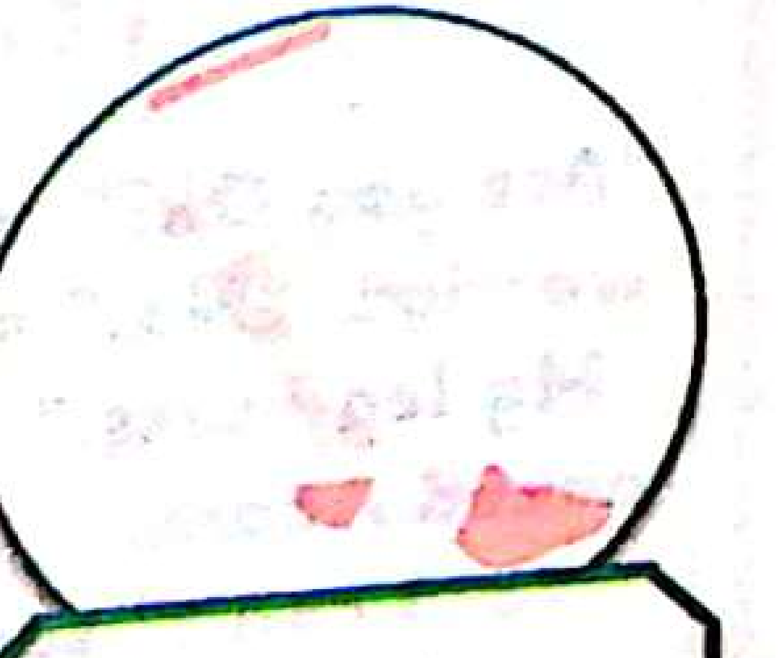

move
يتحرك

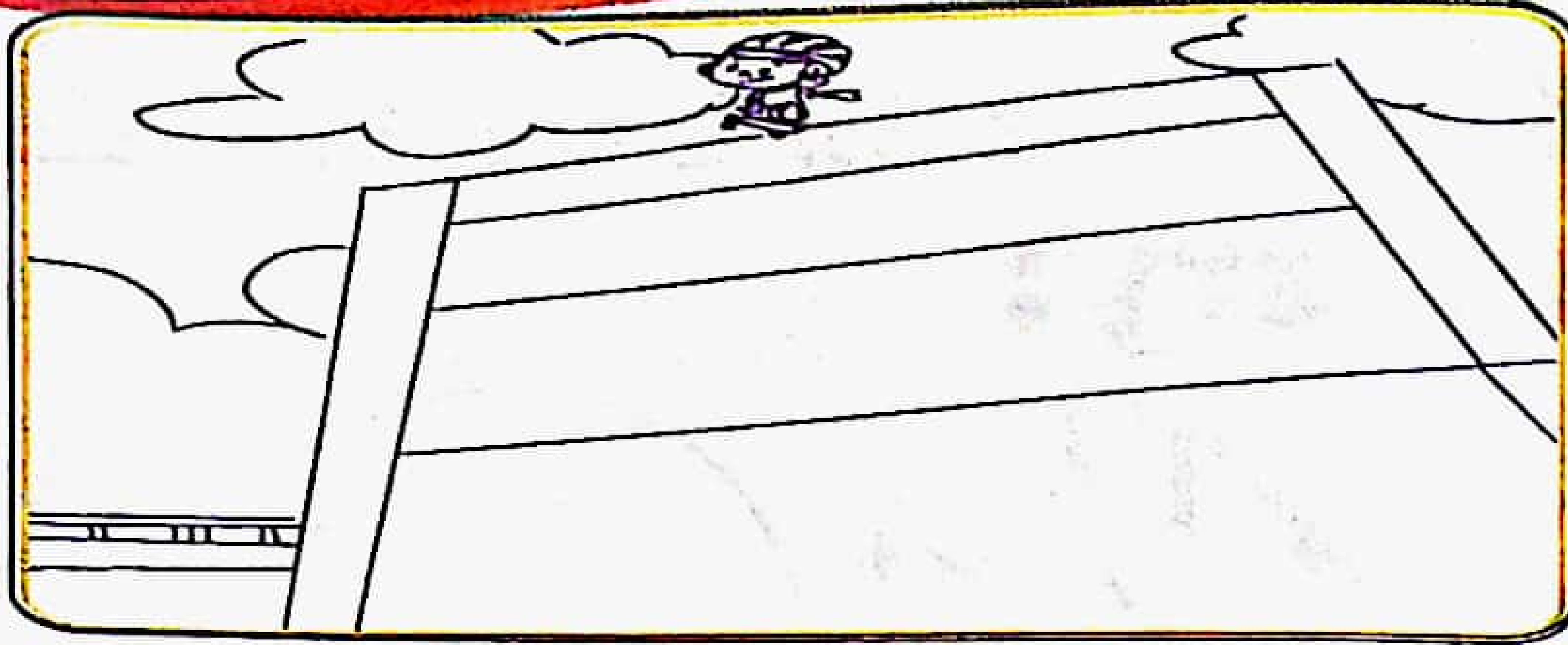

broken
مكسور


ambulance
سيارة إسعاف


hospital
مستشفى


x-ray
أشعة إكس

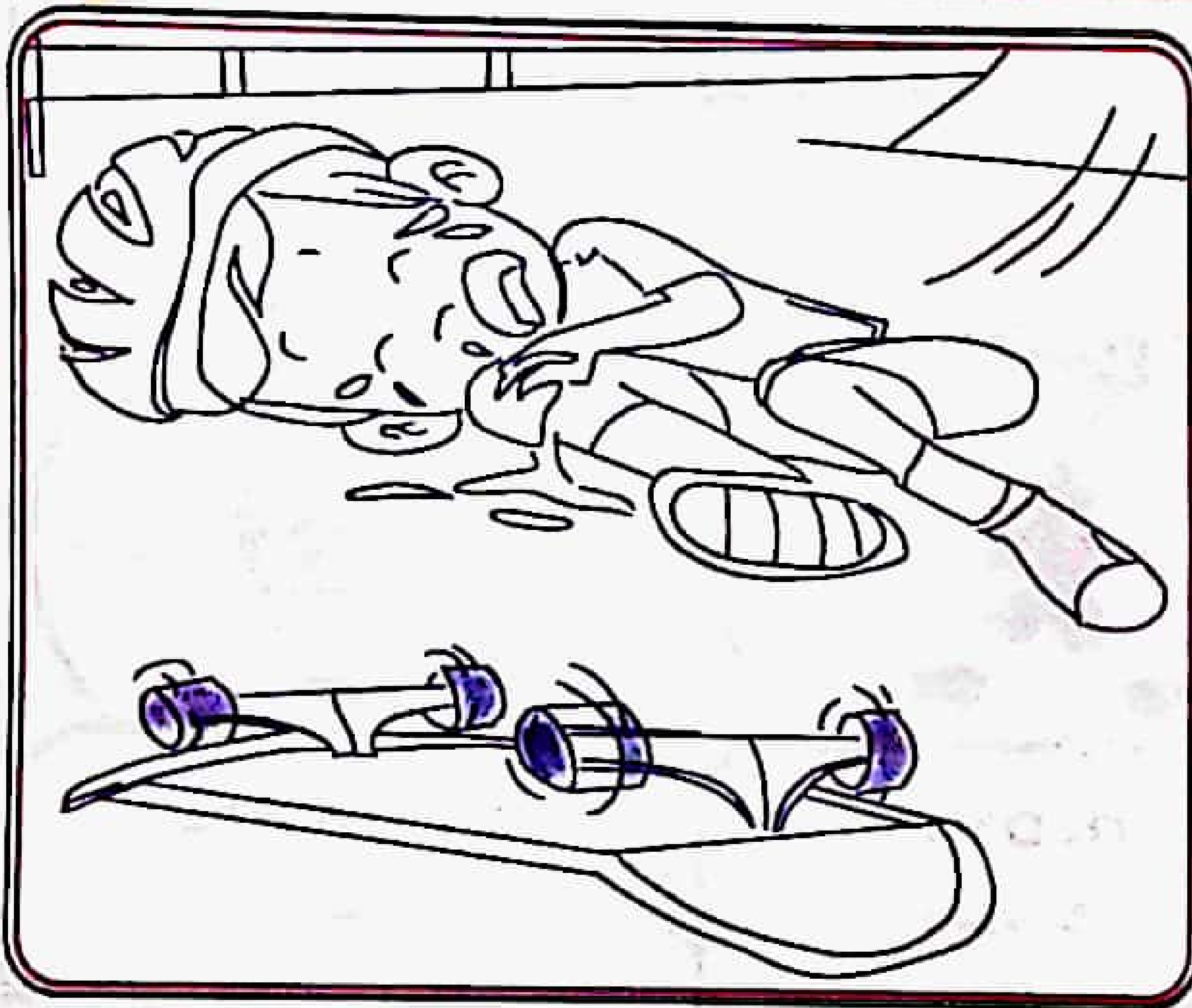

cast
جبيرة



(P. 96)

Fares stood at the top of the ramp. "How high is it?" he asked Adam. "I don't know," said Adam. "It isn't very high. It's easy!"

وقف فارس على حافة المنحدر وسأل آدم قائلاً "كم ارتفاع هذا المنحدر؟" فقال آدم "لا أعرف، ولكنه ليس مرتفعًا جدًا. بل إنه سهل."



(P. 97)

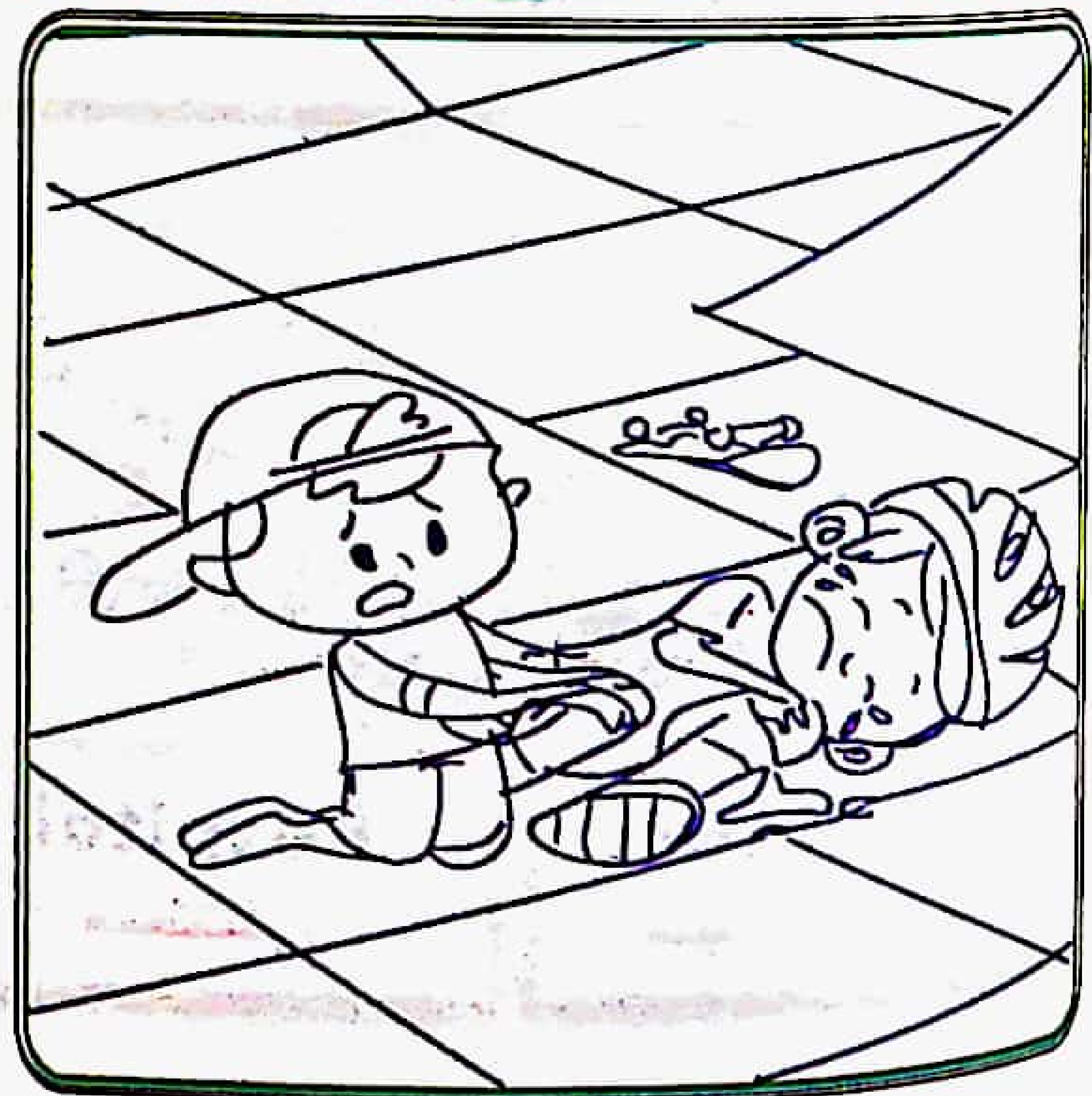
Fares stood on the skateboard and rushed with his feet. He went quickly down the ramp - but he was too fast! Fares slipped and fell.

وقف فارس على لوح التزلج واندفع بقدميه. واتجه لأسفل المنحدر بسرعة، لكنه كان مسرعًا جدًا جدًا، فانزلق فارس وسقط.

(P. 98)

"Are you Ok?" asked Adam. He was worried. "No," said Fares. "My leg hurts." "Can you move it?" asked Adam. "No, I can't" said Fares.

سأله آدم قائلًا: "هل أنت بخير؟" كان آدم قلقًا، فرد عليه فارس: "لا، فساقي تؤلمني" سأله آدم: " هل يمكنك أن تحركها؟" قال فارس "لا أستطيع."

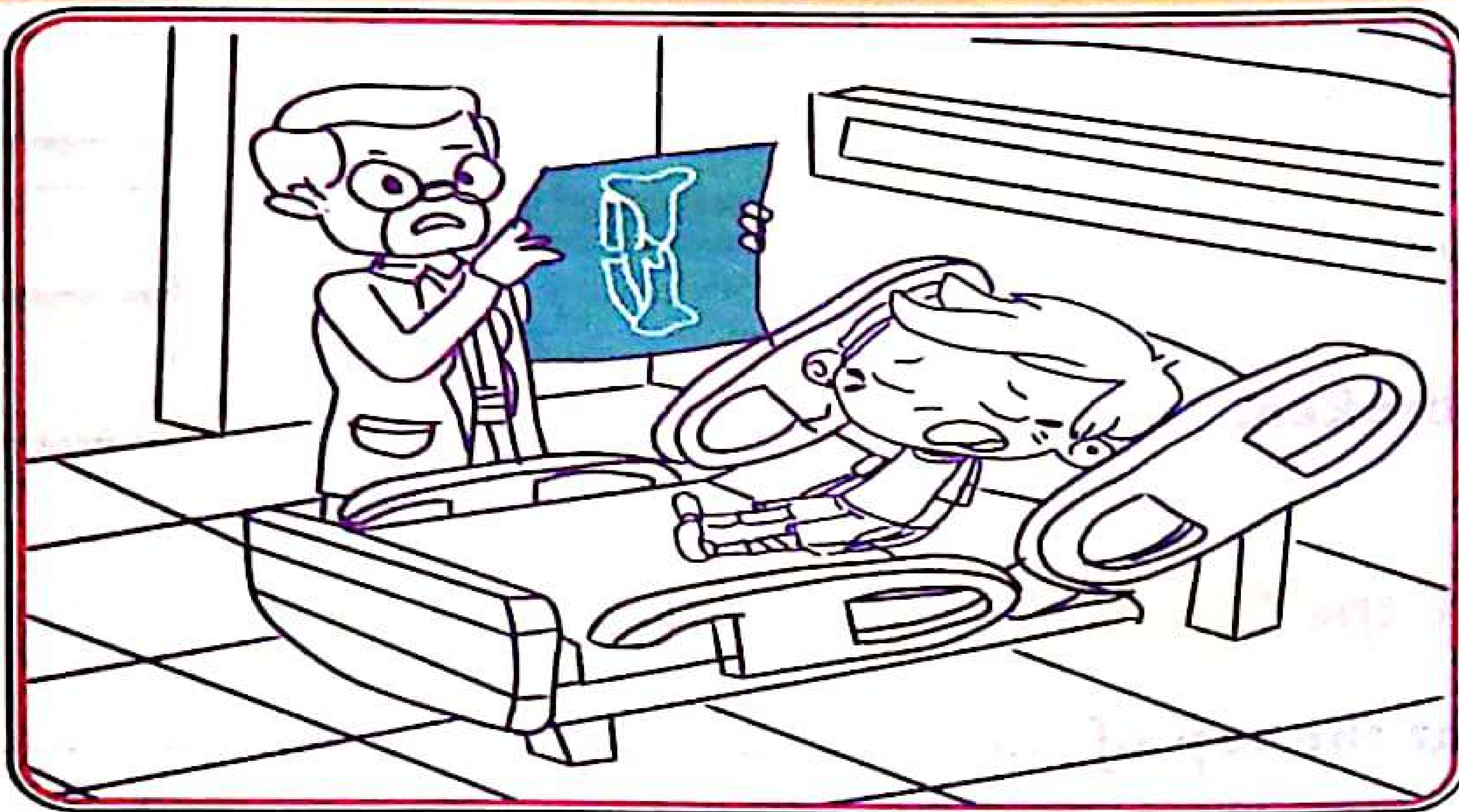




(P. 99)

"It might be broken," said Adam. "I'm going to call your mom, and then I'm going to call an ambulance." "Oh no; said Fares. "I won't be able to swim!"

قال آدم: "ربما تكون قد كُسرت، سأتصل بوالدتك ثم أتصل بالإسعاف. فرد فارس قائلًا: "أوه، لا. لن أكون قادرًا على السباحة!"



(P. 100)

At the hospital, Fares had an x-ray. "I'm sorry," said the doctor. "Your leg is broken. Look at this." Fares saw his bone on the photo. "You will have to wear a cast for about six weeks," said the doctor. Fares was very sad.

تم إجراء أشعة إكس على ساق فارس في المستشفى. وقال الطبيب: "آسف، فساقك قد كُسرت. انظر إلى هذه." نظر فارس إلى عظمته في صورة الأشعة. وقال له الطبيب: "يجب أن تضع جبيرة لمدة ستة أسابيع،" كان فارس حزينًا جدًا.

Activities



1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where did Fares stand?

....

2) What happened to Fares after he slipped and fell?

....

3) What did Adam call?

....

4) What will Fares have to wear?

....



2 Read and tick (✓) or (×).

1) Fares stood at the top of the ramp. ☐

2) Fares' hand hurts. ☐

3) Fares can move. ☐

4) Fares' leg is broken. ☐



3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares stood at the top of the ....

2) Fares went .... down the ramp.

3) Fares slipped and ....

4) Fares can't ....

5) Adam called an ....

6) At the hospital, Fares had an ....

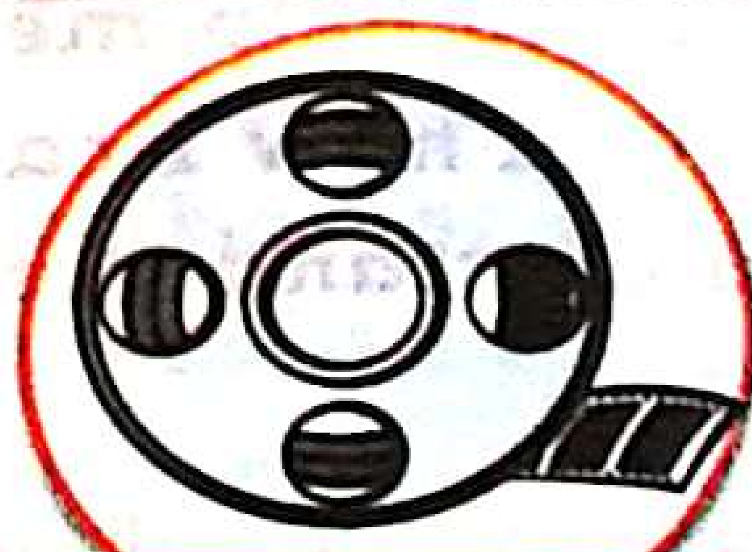
7) Fares saw his .... on the photo.

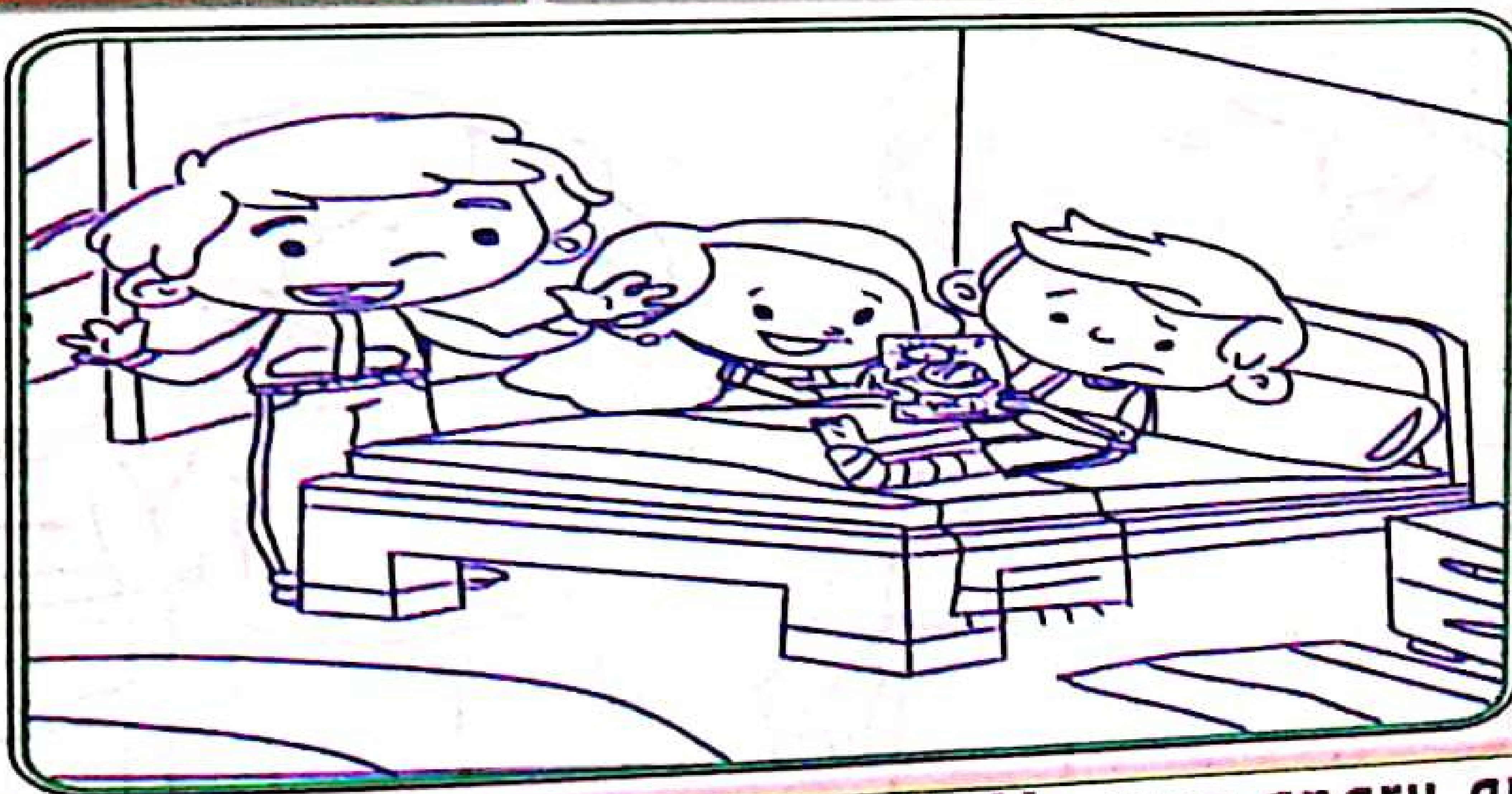
8) Fares would have to wear a .... for about six weeks.



Part (3) (P. 101 - 105)

Vocabulary:

				
lay down رقد	borrow يستعير	comic مجلة مصورة	rude وقح	carry يحمل
				
accident حادثة	movie فيلم	kind عطوف	surprise مفاجأة	fish tank حوض سمك



(P. 101)

At home, Fares lay down on his bed. He was angry and sad, and his leg hurt. "Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?" asked his sister Dalia. "No," said Fares. "Do you want to borrow my comic, Fares?" asked his little brother Wael. No, said Fares. "Go away."

وفي البيت رقد فارس في فراشه وقد كان غاضبًا وحزينًا، وكانت ساقه تؤلمه، وسألته أخته داليا قائلة: "هل تريد أن تأتي لتشاهد التلفاز يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا" وسأله أخوه الصغير وائل قائلًا: "هل تريد أن تستعير مجلتي المصورة يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا، ابتعدوا عنّي."

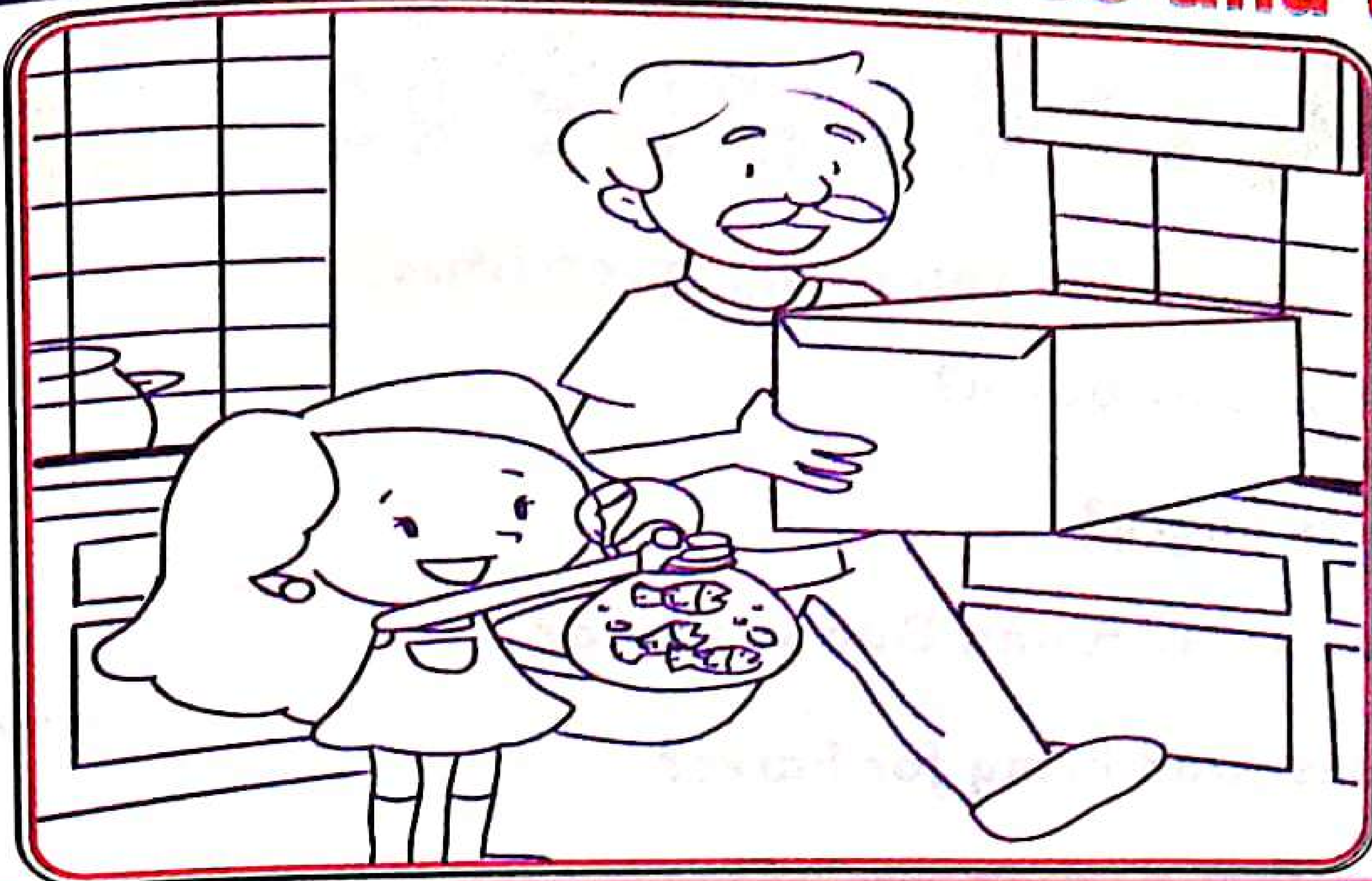
The Story



(P. 102)

Later that evening, Fares apologised to his family. "I'm sorry I was rude," he said. "I know you are trying to help me. I'm angry and sad because I had a stupid accident, and now I can't swim." "Don't worry, Fares," said Mom. "We understand. Let's watch a movie together." "Thank you," said Fares.

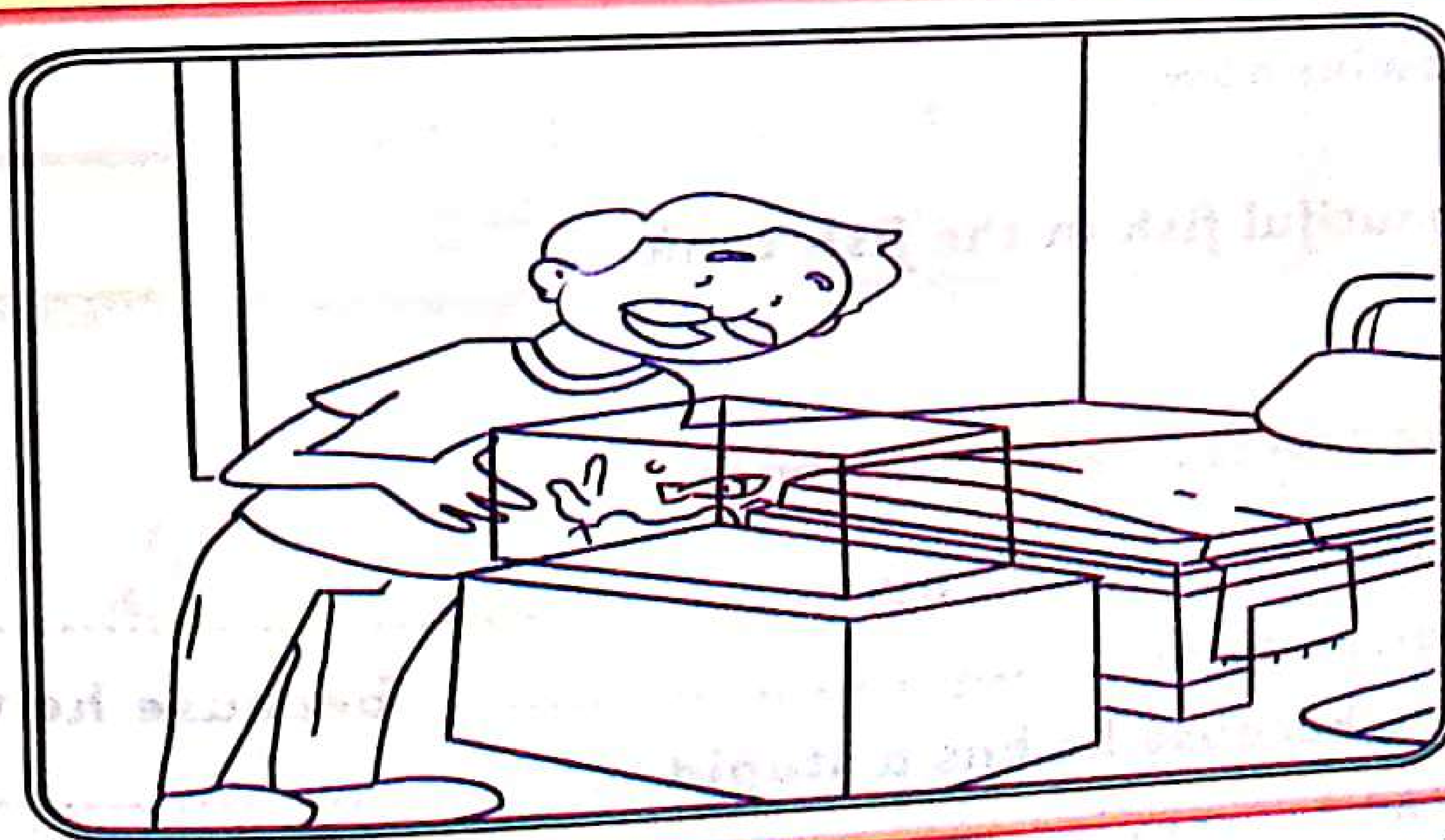
وفى وقت متأخر من المساء، اعتذر فارس لأسرته قائلًا: "أنا آسف، لقد كنت وقحًا. اعرف انكم تحاولون مساعدتي، ولكني غاضب وحزين، فقد وقع لي حادث ساذج والآن لا يمكنني السباحة" فقالت والدته " لا تقلق يا فارس، فنحن نتفهم ذلك. هيا نشاهد فيلمًا سويًا." قال فارس "أشكرك يا أمى."



(P. 104)

The next day, Dad and Dalia went out early. When they came back, they had lots of boxes. They took the boxes into the kitchen. "What are you doing?" asked Mom. "It's a surprise," said Dalia.

وفي اليوم التالي خرجت داليا ووالدها في الصباح الباكر، وعندما عادا كان معهما الكثير من الصناديق. وأخذت داليا الصناديق إلى المطبخ. فسألتها أمها قائلةً: "ماذا تفعلين؟"، فقالت داليا: "إنها مفاجأة."



(P. 105)

Later, Dad went to see Fares. "Fares, look at this." he said. He carried a large fish tank into the room and put it on the table at the end of the bed. Fares looked. He could see lots of beautiful fish.

وفي وقت لاحق ذهب الأب لرؤية فارس وقال له "انظر إلى هذا يا فارس." كان الوالد يحمل حوضَ سمكٍ كبير ودخل به إلى الغرفة ووضعه على المنضدة الموجودة بجانب نهاية السرير. فنظر فارس إلى الحوض ورأى الكثير من الأسماك الجميلة.

Activities

1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) Where does Fares lie down?

....

2) Why was Fares angry?

....

3) Why were Fares' Mom and Dad worried?

....

4) What did Fares' Dad bring for Fares?

....

2 Read and tick (✓) or (×).

1) Fares was angry and sad because his leg hurt. ☐

2) Fares borrowed his brother's comic. ☐

3) Fares can't swim now. ☐

4) There are beautiful fish in the fish tank. ☐

3 Complete the following sentences.

1) At home. Fares lay down on his..

2) Fares apologized to his .... because he was rude.

3) Fares is angry because he has a stupid ....

4) Now Fares can't ....

5) Fares' Mom and Dad were .... about Fares.

6) Fares was usually .... and kind.

7) Dad carried a large .... into the room.

8) Fares could see lots of beautiful ....

Part (4) (P. 106 - 109)

Vocabulary:

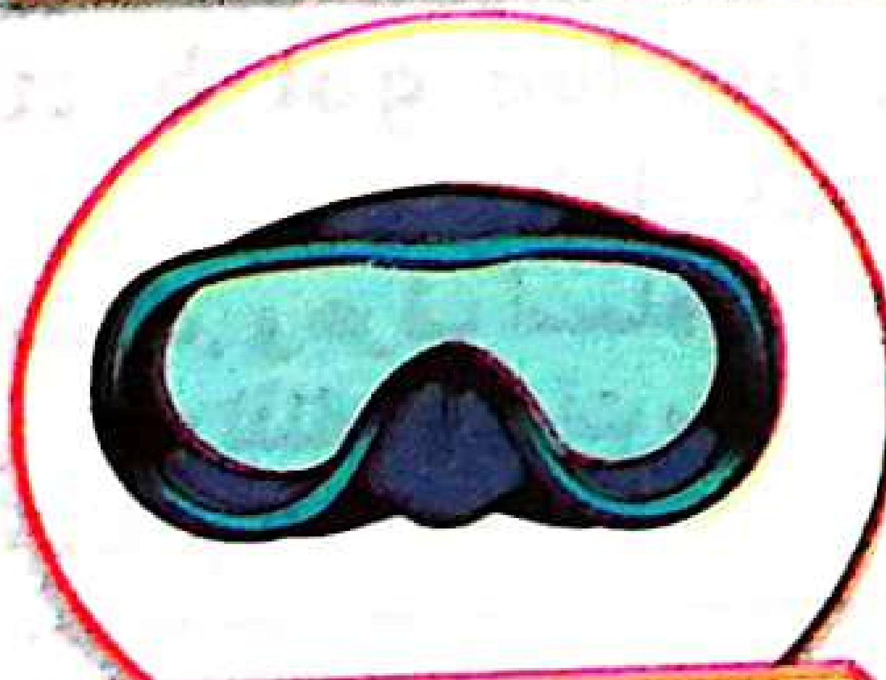

learn
يتعلم


feed
يُطعم


clean
نظيف


beach
شاطئ


pack
يحزم أمتعة


mask
قناع


snorkel
أنبوب تنفس


breathe
يتنفس

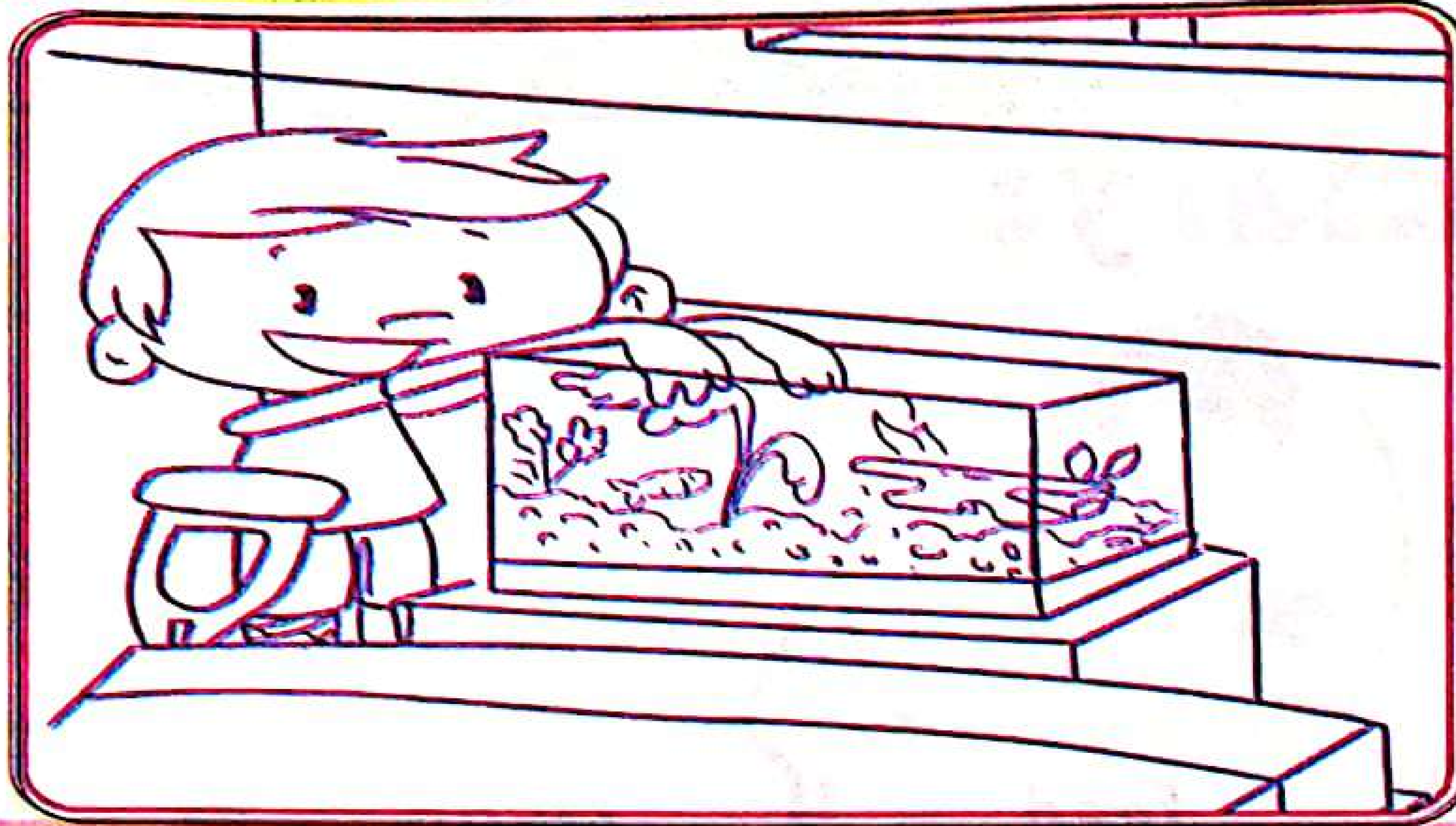


(P. 106)

"They're beautiful!" he said. "Thank you!" "How many fish can you see?" asked Wael. "I can see lots of fish! There are too many to count! I love them!" Fares was very happy.

قال فارس لوالده "إنها أسماك جميلة، أشكرك" ثم سأله وائل "كم سمكة يمكنك رؤيتها يا فارس؟" فقال فارس "يمكنني رؤية الكثير منها، إنهم كثيرون جداً ولا يمكنني عدهم! أنا أحب هذا السمك جداً" كان فارس سعيداً بذلك.

The Story



(P. 107)

Fares enjoyed watching the fish. He **learned** the names of the **different** types of fish. He fed them and kept their water **clean**. Fares was happy and he **rested**. Slowly, his leg got better. "Soon I'll be able to swim, like you," he said to his fish.

استمتع فارس بمشاهدة الأسماك. وعرف أسماء أنواع مختلفة منها. وكان يطعمها ويحافظ على مياهها نظيفة. كان فارس سعيداً وارتاح لذلك. و بدأت ساقه تتماثل للشفاء ببطء، ونظر إلى الأسماك قائلاً "قريباً، ساكون قادرًا على السباحة مثلكم."



(P. 108)

After two months, Fares was better. He didn't have to wear the cast, and he could walk and run. "Let's go to the **beach**!" said his mom. The family **packed** their things for a day at the beach. "I want to swim in the **sea**!" said Wael. "So do I" said Fares.

وبعد شهرين تحسنت حالة فارس، ولم يعد بحاجة إلى وضع الجبيرة واستطاع أن يمشي ويجري. وقالت له والدته: "هيا نذهب إلى الشاطئ" وحزمت الأسرة أشياءها لقضاء يوم على الشاطئ. وقال وائل: "أنا أريد أن أسبح فى البحر" قال فارس: "وأنا أيضًا."

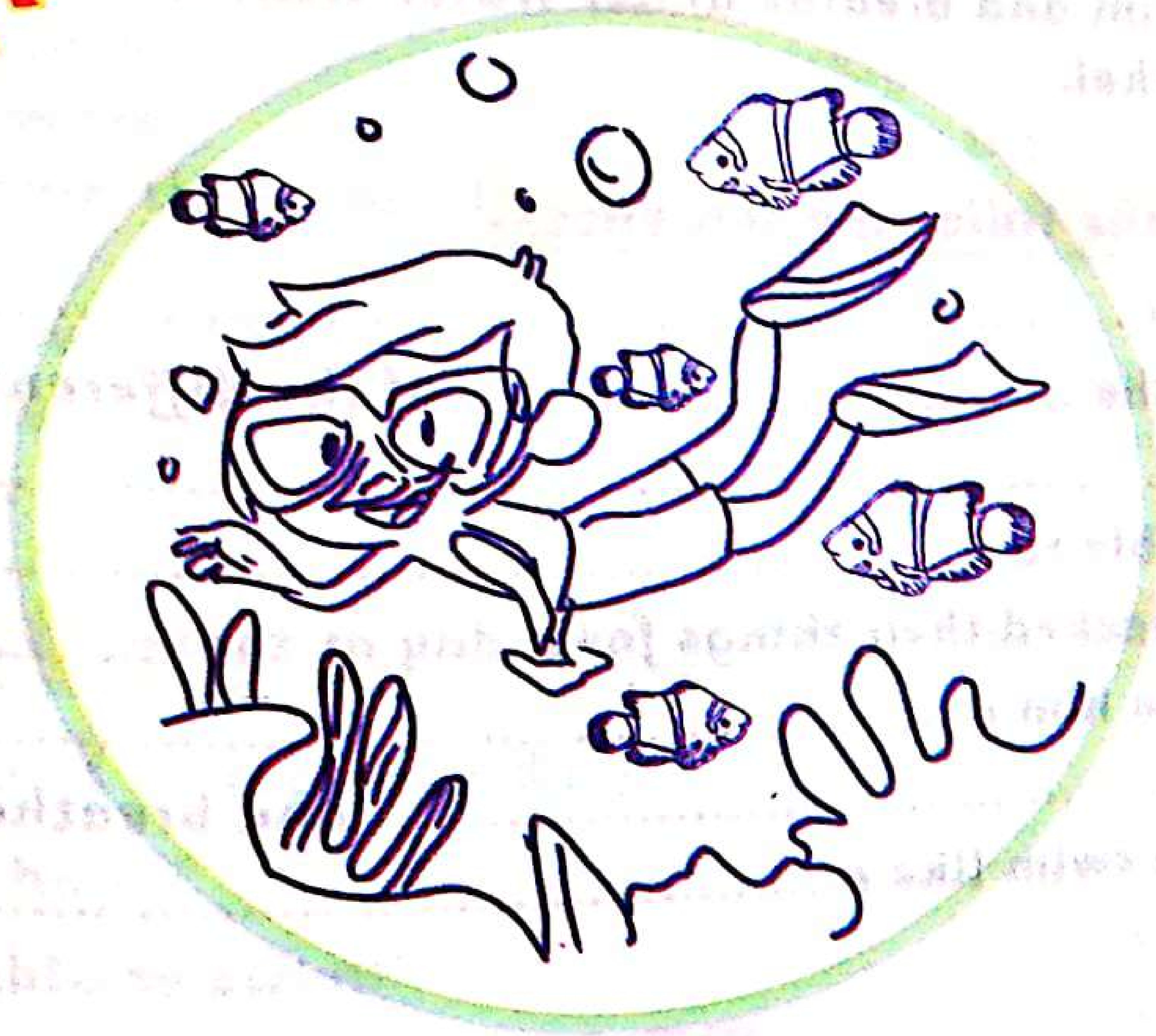


(P. 109)

At the beach, Dad had another surprise. "Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares," he said. You can swim and breathe underwater." Fares went into the sea, and he looked under the water. He could see lots of fish! "It's so beautiful. I want to swim like a fish!" he laughed.

وأعدّ الوالد على الشاطئ مفاجأة أخرى، إذ قال لفارس: "ارتدِ هذا القناع وأنبوب التنفس يا فارس؛ فالآن يمكنك السباحة والتنفس تحت الماء" فنزل فارس البحر ونظر تحت الماء، حيث استطاع رؤية الكثير من الأسماك! وضحك قائلاً: "هذا جميل جداً. أريد أن أسبح كسمكة."

Color



Activities



1 Read and answer the following questions.

1) What are there in the fish tank?

....

2) What did Fares enjoy?

....

3) What did Fares learn?

....

4) What did Fares' father give him at the beach?

....



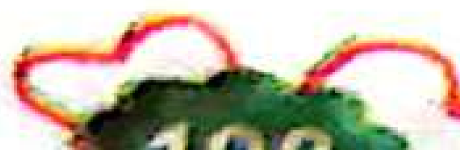
2 Read and tick (✓) or (✗).

1) There are a lot of fish in the tank. ☐
2) Fares didn't enjoy watching the fish. ☐
3) Fares learned the names of different types of fish. ☐
4) Fares' leg didn't get better. ☐
5) Fares could swim and breathe under water with the mask and snorkel. ☐



3 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares loved the ....
2) Fares learned the .... of the different types of fish.
3) Fares' .... got better.
4) Fares will be able to .... like fish.
5) Fares' family packed their things for a day at the ....
6) Fares' dad gave him a .... and snorkel.
7) Fares could .... and breathe under water.
8) Fares wants to swim like a ....



GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1 Read and tick (✓) or (×). (SB P. 114)

1) Fares went swimming every day. [ ]
2) Fares always went to the sports center by car. [ ]
3) Fares wanted to try skateboarding. [ ]
4) Adam phoned an ambulance. [ ]
5) Fares was happy when he had to wear a cast. [ ]
6) Dalia and Wael were kind to Fares. [ ]
7) Dad and Dalia had a surprise for Fares. [ ]
8) Fares counted all the fish. [ ]

2 Read and match. (SB P. 114)

1) Fares wanted to be	a) too quickly.
2) Fares always wore	b) a cast on his leg.
3) Fares went down the ramp	c) a cycle helmet when he rode his bike.
4) Fares couldn't	d) an x-ray.
5) The doctor showed Fares	e) move his leg.
6) Fares had to wear	f) an athlete.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )   5- (   )

3 Who says it? Read and write Adam, Fares, Dalia or Wael. (SB P. 115)

1) "I'm really good at skateboarding." (.................)
2) "It isn't very high." (.................)
3) "I won't be able to swim!" (.................)
4) "Do you want to come and watch TV?" (.................)

5) "It's a surprise." (..................)

6) "How many fish can you see?" (..................)

4 Read and correct the bold words. Write the correct sentence. (SB P. 116)

1) Fares sometimes **ran to** the pool with his Mom.

....

2) Fares' Mom and Dad were **angry** because Fares was usually happy and kind.

....

3) Dad bought Fares a fish tank because he couldn't **skateboard**.

....

4) Fares thought the fish were **strange**.

....

5) Fares enjoyed **drawing** the fish.

....

5 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 116)

1) Why was Fares angry and sad?

....

2) How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?

....

3) Was Fares kind to them?

....

4) What did Fares say to his family later that evening? Why?

....

6 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 117)

1) Where did the family go when Fares was better?

....

2) What did they want to do there?

....

3) What did Fares' Dad give Fares? Why?

....

4) What did Fares see in the water?

....

5) How do you think Fares felt?

....



7 Read and write the names. (WB P. 87)

Adam - Dad - Mom - Dalia - Fares - Wael

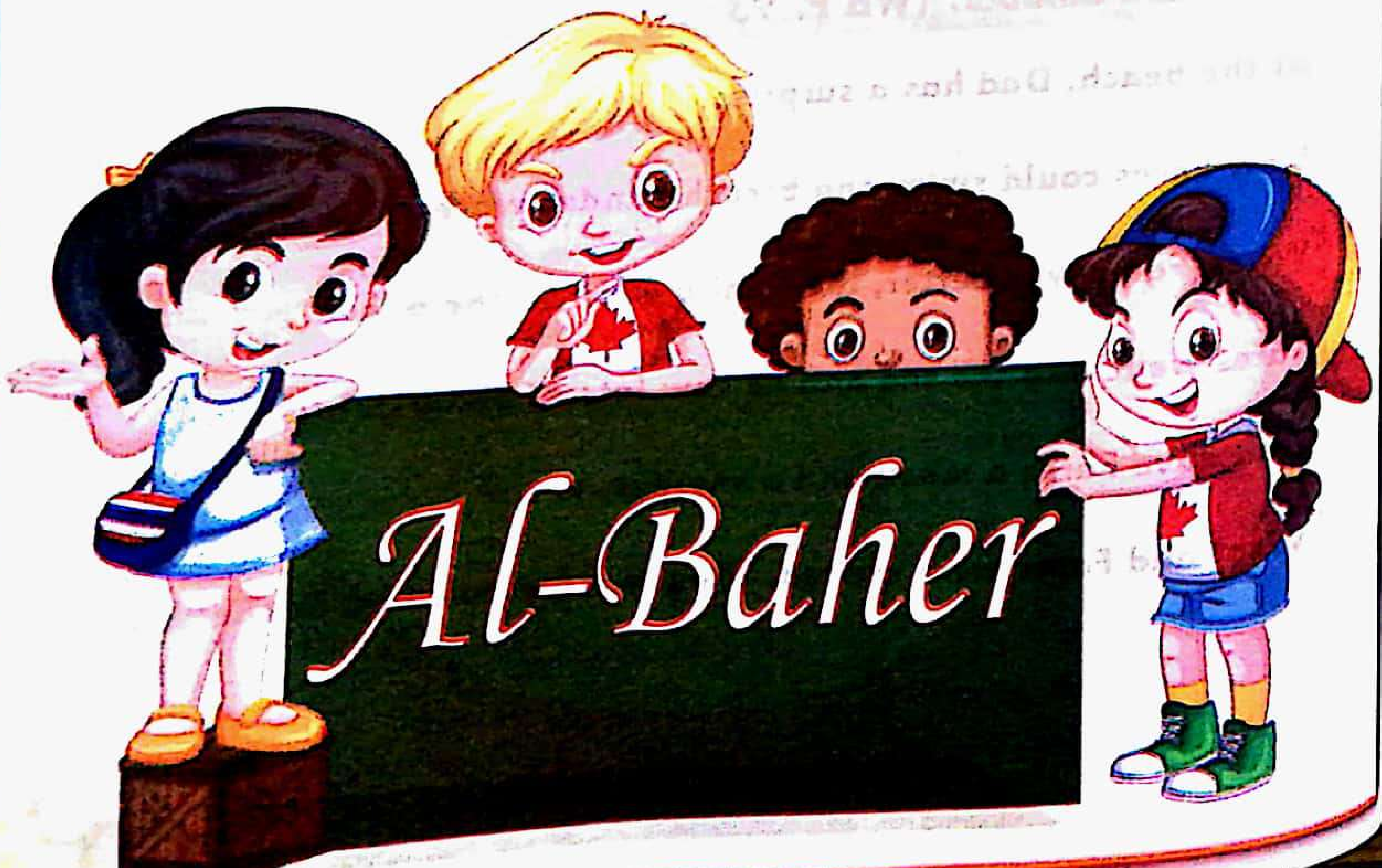
1. Have you got cycle helmet, Fares? ....
2. It might be broken. I'm going to call your mom. ....
3. Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares? ....
4. I'm sorry I was rude. ....
5. How many fish can you see? ....
6. Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares. ....

8 Read and number. (WB P. 93)

- [ ] At the beach, Dad has a surprise.
- [ ] Now Fares could swim and breathe under water.
- [1] When Fares was better, the family went to the beach.
- [ ] Fares went into the sea and he saw lots of beautiful fish!
- [ ] Dad gave Fares a mask and a snorkel.
- [ ] Weal and Fares were excited. They wanted to swim in the sea!



General Activities



Vocabulary:

distance	مسافة	athlete	شخص رياضي	medal	ميدالية
race	سباق	competition	مسابقة	tired	متعب
far	بعيد	difficult	صعب	slow	بطيء
high	مرتفع	sports event	حدث رياضي	fast	سريع
snack	وجبة خفيفة	famous	مشهور	runner	عداء
secret	سر	world record	الرقم القياسي العالمي	fit	لائق بدنيًا
important	هام	GPS	نظام تحديد الموقع	rules	قواعد
track	مسار السباق	Egyptian	مصري	graph	رسم بياني
season	موسم / فصل	footballer	لاعب كرة القدم	goal	هدف
journey	رحلة	direction	اتجاه	heart	قلب
cyclist	راكب دراجة	team	فريق	easy	سهل

Phonics

Soft "c" /s/

race	سباق
distance	مسافة
city	مدينة
citadel	قلعة
ice	ثلج
space	فضاء
mice	فئران
face	وجه
pencil	قلم رصاص
policeman	رجل الشرطة
bicycle	دراجة
sports center	مركز رياضي

Hard "c" /k/

carrot	جزرة
cookie	كعكة محلاة
camera	كاميرا
plastic	بلاستيك
cake	كعكة / تورتة
camel	جمل
coffee	قهوة
cold	بارد
music	موسيقى

The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

Form: Subject + will ('ll) + inf. .....

EX. - He will win the race.

Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

Keywords:

tomorrow	غدا	next (Sunday ....)	(الأحد ...) / القادم
in the future	في المستقبل	(I) think	(أنا) أعتقد

(Yes / No) question:

Will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Will it be a good competition? - Yes, it will. - No, it won't.

Wh- question:

Q. word + will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Who will win the race?

Comparative & Superlative

Comparative

Short adjective: (adj. + er) + than

EX. - Sajed is faster than Sara.

Superlative

Short adjective: the + adj. + est

EX. - Ahmed is the fastest.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


a_ _lete


ra_e


exerc_se


sc_red


sp_r_s

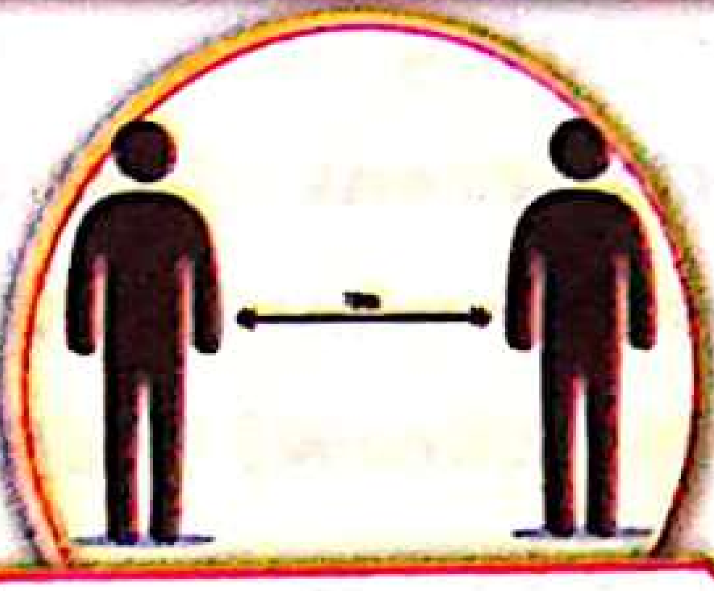

sn_ck


gr_ph


m_d_l


r_nn_r


c_cli_t


dis_an_e


pl_st_c

2 Make a word.

a o g l ……………………………

e a t m ……………………………

e h r a t ……………………………

a c k e



....

i c t y



....

l s o w



....

a s f t



....

i f t



....

a f r



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Amira (will - won't - isn't) get a medal. She didn't jump high. (WB)
2) I like (throw - throws - throwing). (SB)
3) The race is a (measuring - map - distance) of 600 kilometers. (SB)
4) There's a big sports (event - distance - map). (SB)
5) They will (wins - win - winning). (SB)
6) Ali can (jump - win - throw) the ball a long away. (SB)
7) Four athletes will (win - write - read) in the 600 meter race. (SB)
8) Youssef ran three races today. He (won't - is - will) be tired. (WB)
9) I don't like throwing the ball (or - but - so) jumping. (WB)
10) (Who - Where - Which) was the fastest? Sara. (SB)
11) They (go - do - make) a lot of exercise. (SB)
12) Ali jumped the (farthest - far - farther). (SB)
13) Difficult is the opposite of (long - tall - easy). (SB)
14) I like helping Khalil (because - so - but) he's my friend. (WB)
15) Never (make - do - go) fun of your friends. (SB)
16) (Listen - Listens - Listening) to your friends' ideas. (SB)
17) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure - spread - apologize). (SB)
18) Never (spread - spend - speak) rumors about your friends. (SB)

19) A famous footballer (spread - played - scored) 32 goals. (SB)

20) Sara wants to try harder (so - but - because) she came second. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) They are wearing — a) help a friend.
2) Will they be tired? — b) be happy.
3) The winner will — c) red and black T-shirts.
4) Support a friend is to — d) No, they won't.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) Did she win her last race? — a) win the race?
2) Never tell your friend's — a) secrets to the others.
3) Do you enjoy running? — b) Yes, I do.
4) Who will — c) No, she didn't.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Today we're at the track. There are many athletes. They are training for a running competition. I and my friends are running, too. Sara runs faster than Ali. But Toka is the fastest. Mohamed likes jumping so he plays long jump. We have fun together.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There are many (teachers - girls - athletes) training at the track.

2) Mohamed likes (jumping - throwing - playing).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where are you today? ....

4) Who is the fastest of your friends? ....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



like - long jump

....



support - friend

....



happy - winner

....



athletes - running

....



like - carrots

....



ate - ice-cream

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) they - Will - tired - be - ? (SB)

....

2) 's - There - big - a - event - sports - . (SB)

....

3) high - How - can - he - jump - ? (WB)

....

4) was - Who - fastest - the - ? (SB)

....

5) it - be - Will - competition - a good - ? (SB)

....

6) sport - Which - easy - is - do - you - think - ? (SB)

....

7) running - I - like - jumping - and - . (SB)

....

8) do - you - win - Who - think - will - ? (SB)

....

9) your - Listen - ideas - to - friend's - . (SB)

....

10) has - a - competition - She - big - . (SB)

....

Unit (2) Body matters

Vocabulary:

nutrients	العناصر الغذائية	oxygen	الأكسجين	body	جسم
veins	الأوردة	organ	عضو	blood	الدم
elbow	مرفق / كوع	rib	ضلع	lungs	الرئتان
knee	ركبة	skull	جمجمة	arteries	الشرايين
muscle	عضلة	knee pads	واقي لحماية الركبتين	heart	القلب
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	saliva	اللعاب	bone	عظمة
helmet	خوذة	stomach	المعدة	brain	المخ
digestion	الهضم	tongue	اللسان	jaw	الفك

Verbs & Phrases:

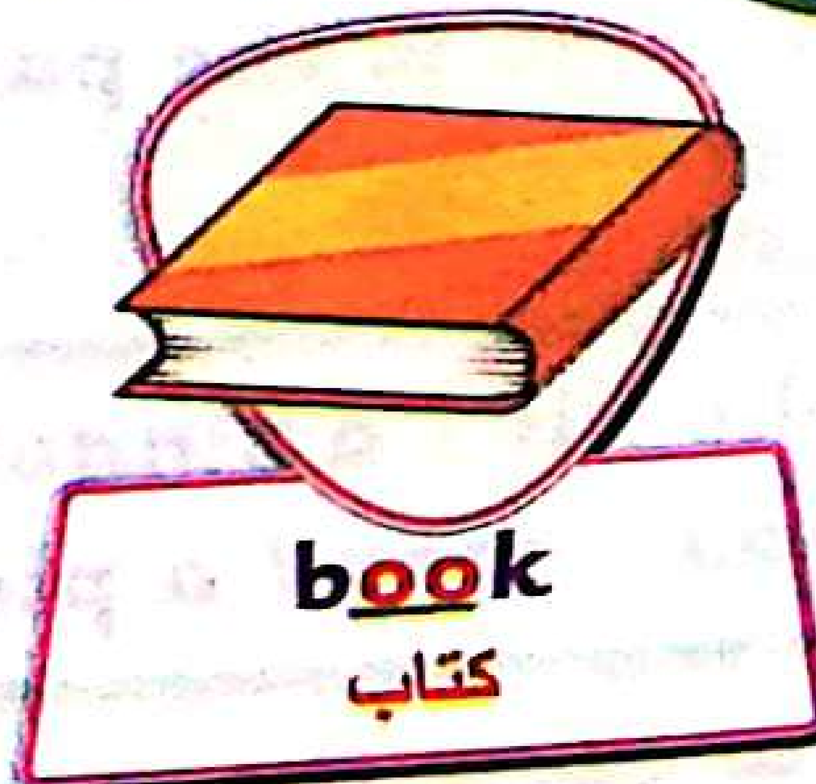
beat	ينبض / يدق	pump	يضخ
protect	يحمي	absorb	يمتص
break down	يتحلل	chew	يمضغ
swallow	يتبع	wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة
have an argument	يجادل	Be positive.	كن إيجابيًا.
be in a good mood	في حالة مزاجية جيدة	do exercise	يتدرب / يتمرن
skip breakfast	يترك وجبة الإفطار	attach to	يربط
wear sunscreen	يضع كريم حماية من الشمس	control	يتحكم في
climb the mountain	يتسلق الجبل	(be) calm	هادئ
go to bed early	يذهب للفراش مبكرًا		

Phonics

long oo — short oo


mood
حالة مزاجية


food
طعام


book
كتاب


cook
يطبخ

Language Focus

Future with "going to"

Form:

I	+ am		
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+ is	+ going to +	inf.... .
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+ are		

EX. I am going to wear a helmet. EX. She is going to go to bed early.

Usage:

➢ We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm going to go to the park after school.

Keywords:

tomorrow غداً	today اليوم	when عندما
tonight الليلة	after (school) بعد (المدرسة)	

EX. - He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

Negative:

I	+ 'm not		
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+ isn't	+ going to +	inf. .. .
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+ aren't		

EX. He isn't going to go to the park today.

(Yes / No) question:

Is +	(he / she / it / a singular noun)	+ going to +	inf. .. ?
Are +	(we / you / they / a plural noun)		

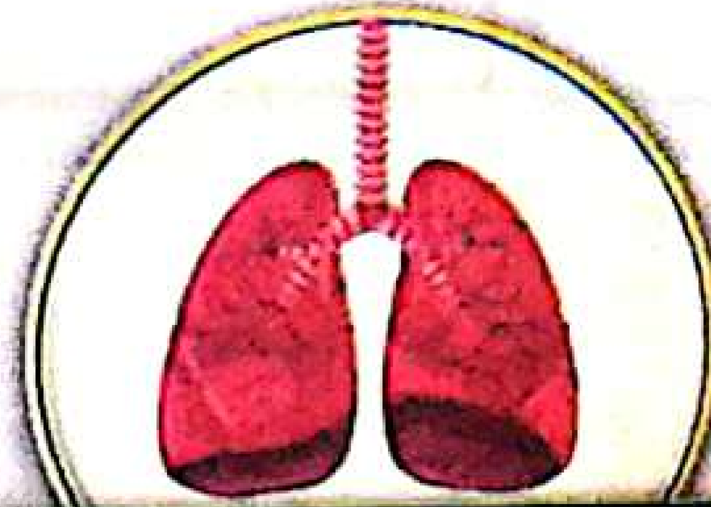
EX. Is she going to climb the rock? - Yes, she is. - No, she isn't.

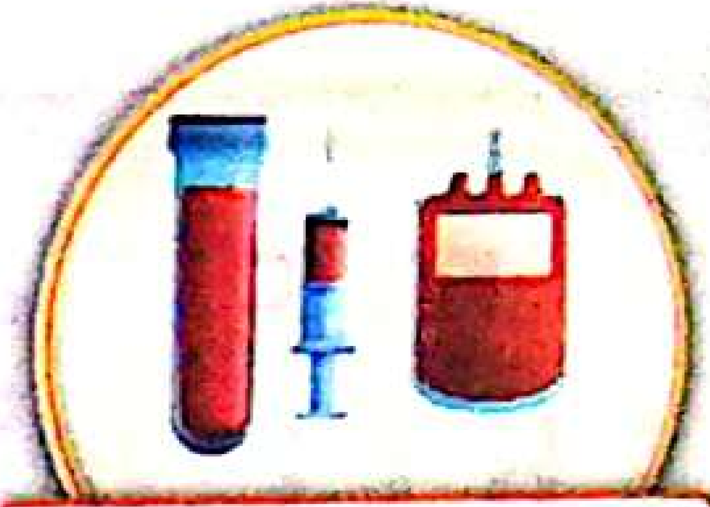
Activities

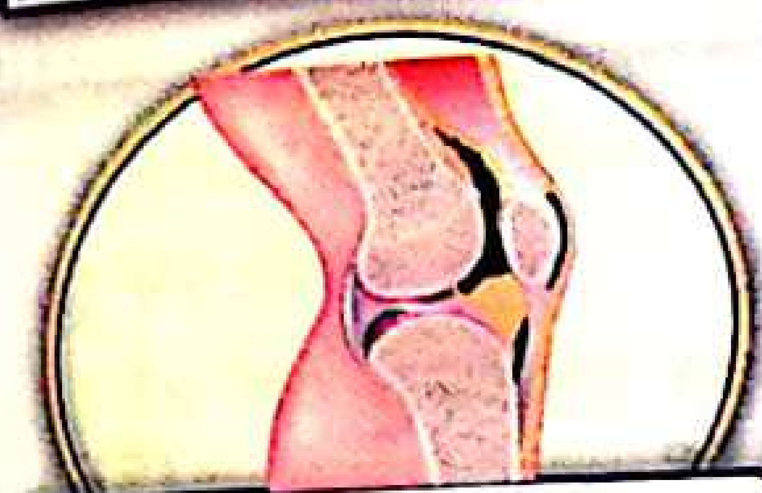
1 Write the missing letter(s).


s_u_l


sk_le_on

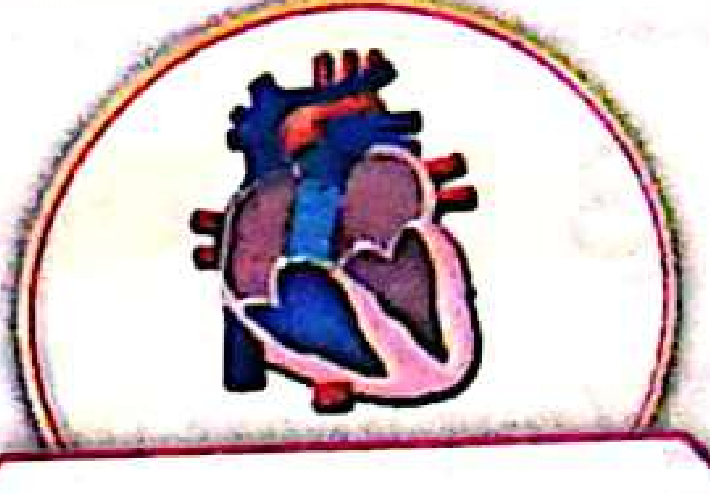

l_ _gs

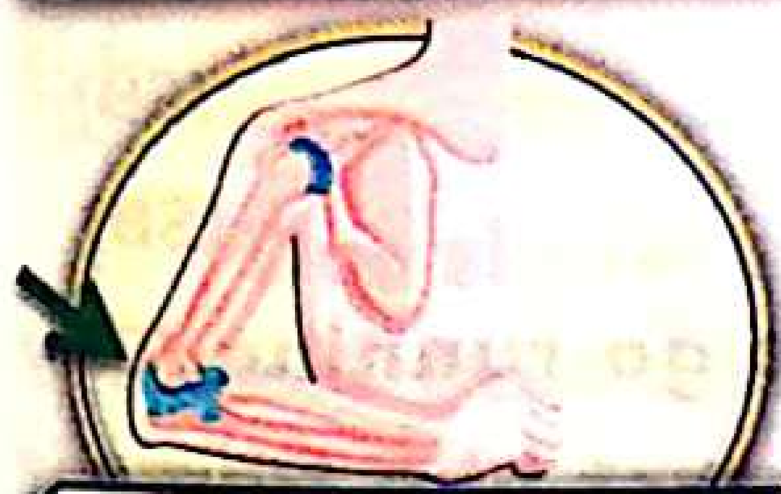

b_o_d


k_e_


b_n_


m_sc_e


h_a_t


e_b_w


h_l_et



s_ nsc_een


s_om_ch

2 Make a word.



....



....



....

e h e
l t m
....

k s
n i
....

b n a
i r
....

m c
b l i
....

b o
o k
....

l u s
k l
....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Your heart (beats - eats - takes) about 70 times a minute. (SB)
2) Our (heart - skull - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong. (SB)
3) We need (helmets - nutrients - rocks) to help us grow. (SB)
4) I'm (going - goes - go) to wear a helmet. (SB)
5) Is (you - they - she) going to climb a mountain? (SB)
6) We are going to (drink - drank - drinks) water after we go running. (SB)
7) He is going to wear (sunburn - sunscreen - pads) to protect him from the sun. (SB)
8) I love breakfast. I'm always (bad - safe - hungry) in the morning. (SB)
9) She (am not - isn't - aren't) going to play tennis after school. (SB)
10) (Am - Is - Are) they going to play tennis after school? (SB)
11) I feel (happy - positive - tired) and cross. (SB)
12) Our (skin - elbow - teeth) is the largest organ in our body. (SB)
13) We can get (sunscreen - sunglasses - sunburn) from the sun. (SB)
14) We make food smaller with our (eyes - teeth - skull). (SB)
15) We (am - is - are) going to watch TV. (SB)
16) Is he going to (goes - going - go) to bed early? (SB)
17) It's (bad - sad - important) to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. (SB)

18) We have a liquid called (water - saliva - tea) in our mouth. (SB)
19) When our food is smaller, we can (drink - help - swallow) it. (SB)
20) When we eat, food goes to our (stomach - elbow - heart). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Are they going to watch TV?
2) We need nutrients
3) Is he going to drink water?
4) What is oxygen?

a) No, he isn't.
b) It's a gas.
c) Yes, they are.
d) to help us grow.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) She's going to wear pads
2) Water can't get through
3) Is he going to ride a horse?
4) We can get sunburn

a) our top layer of skin.
b) No, he isn't.
c) from the sun.
d) to protect her elbows.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knees move. Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) We need (muscles - elbows - tennis) to move our bones.
2) Bones are (soft - hard - interesting).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the skeleton?

....

4) What do bones protect?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under the pictures. (SB)



going - breakfast

....



chew - teeth

....



bed - early

....



going - sunscreen

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) carry - from - Veins - the heart - blood - to - the body. (SB)

....

2) go to - the - I'm - park - going to. (SB)

....

3) chew - teeth - with - We - food - our. (SB)

....

4) our - protect - We - body - need - to. (SB)

....

5) a - is - gas - Oxygen. (SB)

....

6) going - ride - to - She's - a horse. (SB)

....

7) breakfast - Do - ever - you - skip? (SB)

....

8) water - going - We're - drink - to. (SB)

....

9) he - going - Is - wear - to - sunscreen? (SB)

....

10) play - you - every - Do - day - outside? (SB)

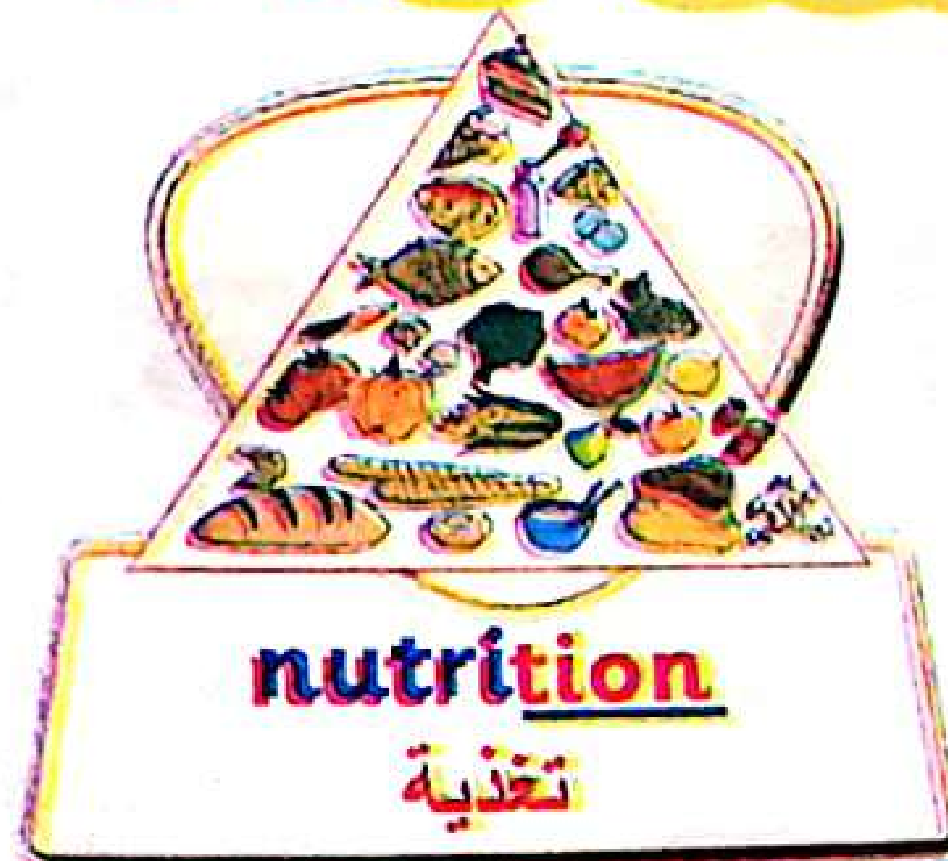
....

Vocabulary:

nutrient	عنصر غذائي	delicious	لذيذ
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات	fibers	ألياف
fats	الزنتان	protein	بروتين
minerals	المعادن	vitamins	فيتامينات
sugar	سكر	vegetables	خضروات
fruits	فاكهة	calcium	كالسيوم
dairy	منتجات الألبان	dehydrated	جاف
hydrated	مشبع بالماء	toxins	السموم
joints	مفاصل	sweat	يعرق / العرق
temperature	درجة الحرارة	enough	كاف
calories	سعرات حرارية	serving	تقديم (وجبات)
percent	في المائة	too much	كثير جدًا
sodium	صوديوم	salt	ملح
fire	نار	container	وعاء
drying	تجفيف	can	علبة
zeer pot	زير	pot	حلة / إناء

Phonics

tion


nutrition
تغذية


digestion
الهضم



fiction
حكاية / رواية


pollution
التلوث


fire station
محطة إطفاء

Language Focus

should

Form: Subject + should + inf. المصدر .....

EX. - You should eat healthy lunch every day.

Usage: (should + inf.) is used to give advice.

Negative: Subject + should not (shouldn't) + inf.

EX. - You shouldn't eat cookies every day.

Question: (Yes / No) questions

Should + subject + inf. ...... ?

EX. - Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?

Yes, he should.

No, he shouldn't.

Activities

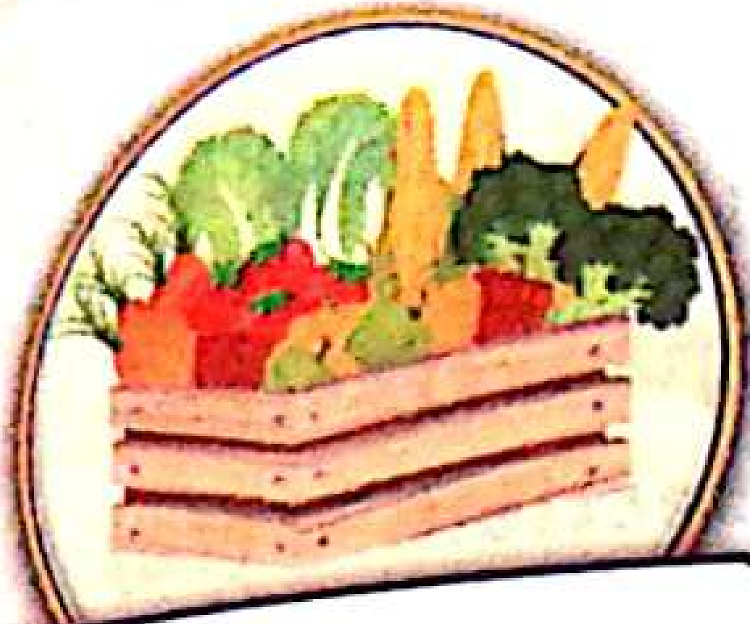
1 Write the missing letter(s).


veg_tabl_s


f_u_t


prot_ _n

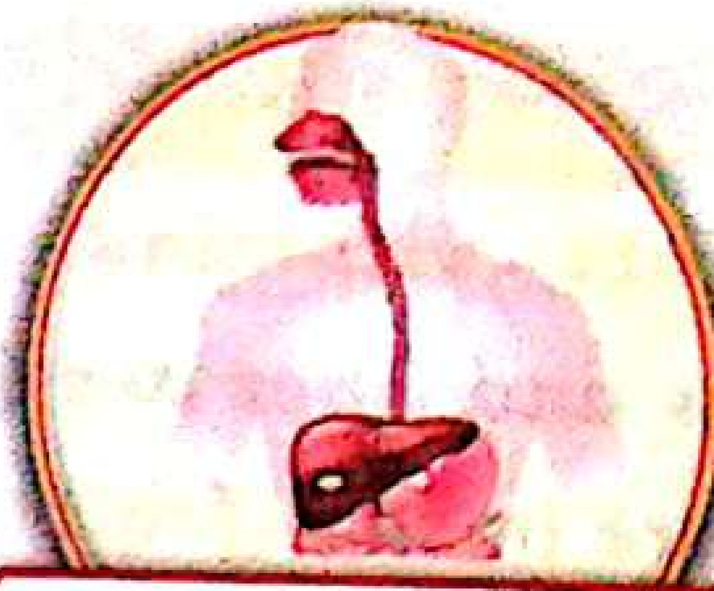

d_ _ry



f_b_r



carb_h_drates



dig_sti_n



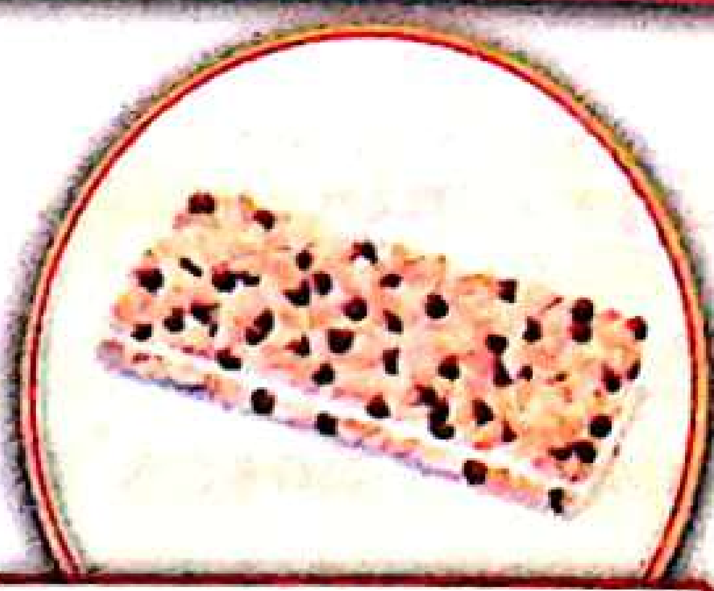
nutr_ _nts



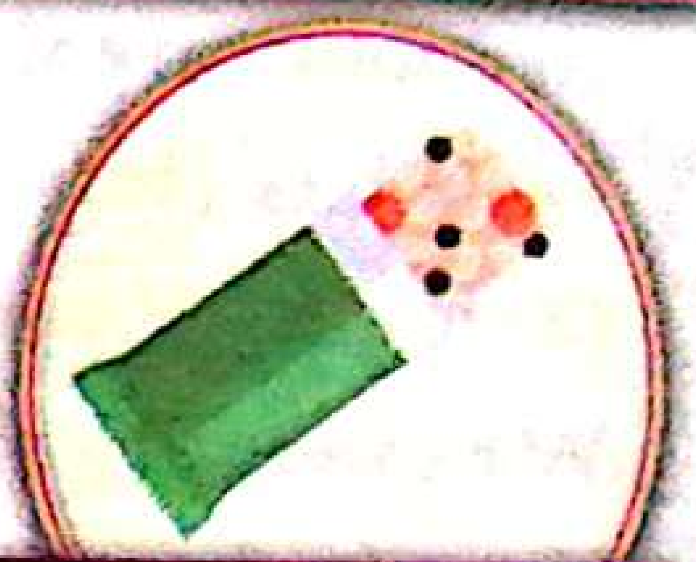
del_c_ous



s_g_r



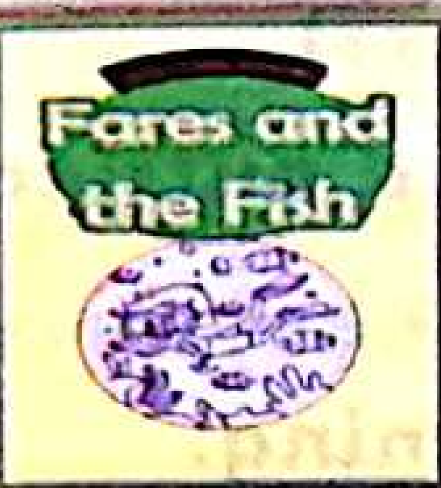
cer_al b_r



dr_ed fru_t b_r

2 Make a word.

i c i f t n o



....

p l o t l u n o i



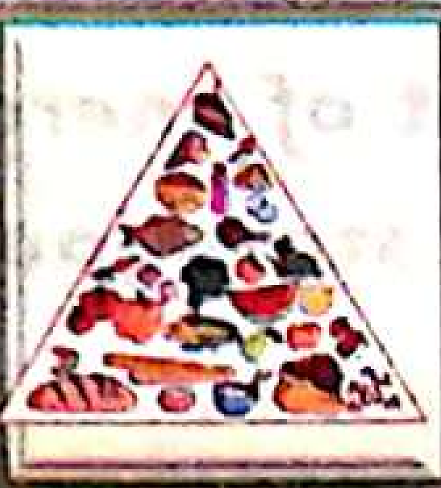
....

i f r e s i n o t t a



....

u i n e t n r t s



....

o i g i s d e t n



....

s t l a



....

r j a



....

a o t i c n e n r



....

h c o o t e l a c



....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) There are many (fats - vitamins - carbohydrates) in fruit. (SB)
2) Vitamins, proteins and fiber are (minerals - nutrients - fibers). (SB)
3) Milk and cheese are in the (fruits - vegetables - dairy) section. (SB)
4) Spreads, oils and butter have (fibers - fats - proteins). (SB)
5) We can get (proteins - carbohydrates - minerals) from bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
6) Fruit has (fats - fiber - minerals). (SB)
7) (Protein - Vitamin - Calcium) is good for our bones. (SB)
8) We (should - shouldn't - doesn't) eat healthy lunch every day. (SB)
9) Your body is (hydrated - dehydrated - oxygenated) when it doesn't get enough water. (SB)
10) Your body is (dried - hydrated - dehydrated) when it gets enough water.(SB)
11) We (should - shouldn't - does) drink 3 litres of water a day. (SB)
12) We measure energy in (grams - calories - meters). (SB)
13) We use (meters - grams - calories) to measure a nutrient. (SB)
14) 50% is read fifty (cent - percent - per hundred). (SB)
15) I ate a chocolate (can - jar - brownie) this morning. (SB)
16) I like to eat a cereal (jar - can - bar). (SB)
17) (Hydrated - Dehydrated - Dried) fruit bars have natural sugar. (SB)
18) (Calories - Vitamins - Proteins) are the amount of energy in food. (SB)
19) We need (nutrients - electricity - container) to store food in a fridge. (SB)
20) We can store food in (nutrients - electricity - containers). (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Carbohydrates	a) is found in cakes, biscuits and soda.
2) Fats	b) are found in butter, oils and spreads.
3) Sugar	c) is found in meat, fish and eggs.
4) Protein	d) are found in bread, pasta and rice.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

B)

1) We should
2) We shouldn't
3) Natural sugar
4) Joints are

a) eat unhealthy food.
b) eat healthy food.
c) the parts of your body that move.
d) is in fruits.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (WB P. 33)

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water. We can dry fruit in the sun. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps all the nutrients. We can store food in pots. In the past, people used zeer pots. Put food in a ceramic pot. Put the pot inside a bigger pot. Put sand between the two pots. Then add water. The water in the sand keeps the food cool. Today, we store food in cans and jars, with water and salt.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) We can keep food (hot - cold - bad) in fridges and freezers.
2) You can preserve food with (sugar - salt - lemon).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) How can we store food?

....

4) What keeps food cool in zeer pots?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vegetables - good

....



fruits - vitamins

....



should - fruit - juice

....



shouldn't - candies

....



cereal - bar

....



like - dried fruit

....



Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) Hanaa - soda - shouldn't - drink - . (SB)

....

2) food - healthy - Hany - should - eat - . (SB)

....

3) candies - cakes - he - Should - eat - of - lots - and - ? (SB)

....

4) brownie - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)

....

5) bars - fruit - dried - I - like - . (SB)

....

6) heart - bad - Sugar - is - for - your - . (SB)

....

7) can - affect - mood - Sugar - your - . (SB)

....

8) sugar - I - eat - decided - to - less - . (SB)

....

9) protein - fish - meat - There's - in - and - . (SB)

....

10) cookies - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)

....

Unit (4) In the Wild

Vocabulary:

sloth	الدب الكسلان	wetland	منطقة رطبة	understory layer	الطبقة السفلية
flood	فيضان	penguin	طائر البطريق	forest floor layer	طبقة أرض الغابة
fire	حريق / نار	factory	مصنع	emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة
fur	فرو	sea lion	أسد البحر	canopy layer	طبقة المظلة
ash	رماد	landscape	منظر طبيعي	spider monkey	القرد العنكبوت
humid	رطب	equator	خط الاستواء	imaginary line	خط وهمى
cobra	أفعى الكوبرا	crayfish	جراد البحر	deforestation	القطع الجائر للأشجار
office	مكتب	tropical	استوائى	chimpanzee	الشمبانزى
geese	أوز	swamp	مستنقع	fennec fox	الثعلب
desert	الصحراء	feather	ريشة	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
owl	بومة	pollution	التلوث	North Pole	القطب الشمالي
macaw	ببغاء ملون	cheetah	الفهد	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
might	ربما	squirrel	سنجاب	rainforest	غابة مطيرة
Africa	قارة أفريقيا	drought	جفاف	grassland	أرض عشبية
volcano	بركان	building	البناء	important	مهم / هام
polar	قطبي	ecosystem	النظام البيئى	colony	قطيع / مجموعة

Phonics

mp		nt		nd	
swamp	مستنقع	tent	خيمة	grassland	أرض عشبية
camp	معسكر	hunt	يصطاد	wetland	منطقة رطبة

Phrases & Prepositions:

close to	قريب من	because of	بسبب
climb trees	يتسلق الأشجار	in the middle of	فى منتصف
eat grass	يأكل العشب	at the furthest north	فى أقصى الشمال
build a nest	يبنى عشًا	at the furthest south	فى أقصى الجنوب
dig a burrow	يحفر جُحر	is called	يُسَمى
It's difficult to	من الصعب أن	need to	يحتاج لأن

That's a great idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.	in balance	فى توازن
able to	قادر على	reason for	سبب لـ
at night	ليلًا	on land	على اليابسة
in the day time	نهارًا	good for	(مفيد - نافع) لـ
all over the world	فى كل أنحاء العالم	in the short term	على المدى القصير
crowded with	مزدحم بـ	agree with	يتفق مع شخص
plan to	يخطط أن		

Language Focus

Uncertainty عدم التأكد

might

Usage:

We use "might" to say that something can happen or is possible.

Form:

Subject + might + inf.

EX. - This animal might dig burrows.

Negative:

Subject + might not + inf.

EX. - This animal might not build nests.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


c_impan_ee


fen_ec f_x

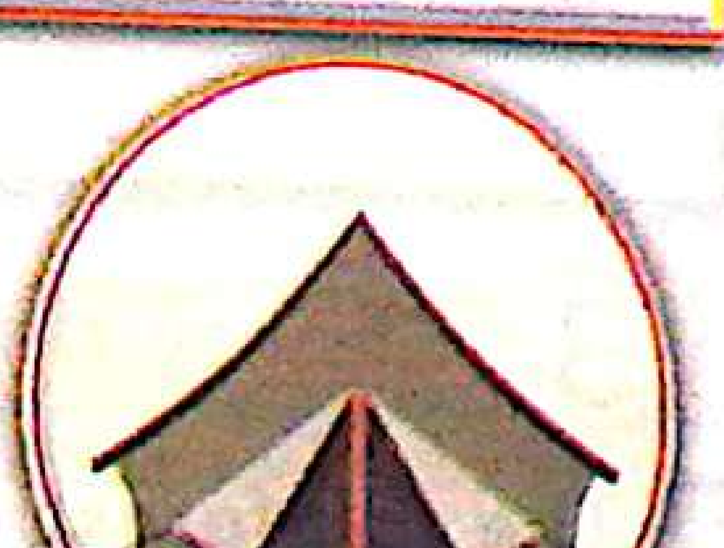

s_a l_on


e_ua_or


g_assla_d


p_l_r


ca_p


te_t


hun_


pollu_ _on


d_ou_ht


vo_ca_o

2 Make a word.

a m a
c w


……………………………

b c r
o a


……………………………

t s l
o h


……………………………

e n w l
a d t

t f a r
e s e h

t o r l N
h P e o

l f o
o d

u b l i
n d g i

e f
i r

3 Choose the correct answer.

1. The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer. (SB)
2. Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow). (SB)
3. Lots of birds (swim - build - climb) nests. (SB)
4. This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass. (SB)
5. (A spider monkey - Crayfish - An Arctic fox) lives in the polar habitats. (SB)
6. (Macaws - Spider monkeys - Crayfish) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)
7. The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)
8. (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator. (SB)
9. A lion can (fly - hunt - crawl) animals. (SB)
10. (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers. (SB)
11. Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves). (SB)
12. There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest. (SB)
13. The (South Pole - North Pole - equator) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)
14. Wetland can be near (deserts - the North Pole - a river). (SB)
15. Some animals live close (in - at - to) their habitats. (SB)

16) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - understory) layer. (SB)
17) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - emergent) layer. (SB)
18) When there isn't enough water, this is called (flood - volcano - drought). (SB)
19) Snakes can (jump - crawl - run). (SB)
20) A (volcano - fire - flood) is an overflow of water. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) Where do birds live?
2) Equator is an imaginary
3) Not many animals live
4) Lions hunt

a) line around the middle of the Earth.
b) other animals.
c) In nests, in trees.
d) in the emergent layer.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) In the polar habitat, there
2) Macaws have
3) A swamp is a
4) A spider monkey eats

a) beautiful colored feathers.
b) wetland.
c) fruit.
d) is snow and ice.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

When we visit a wildlife park, we learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild. Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) In wildlife parks we learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.
2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.

B) Answer the following questions.

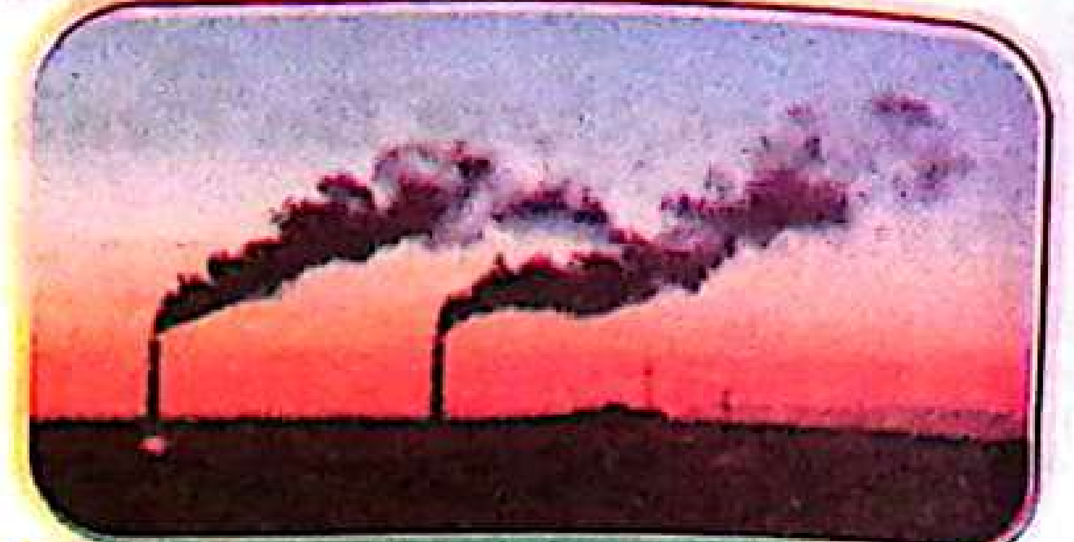
3) Where do animals live?
....

4) Why do animals take shelters?
....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.


monkey - climb
....


turtle - swamp
....


smoke - air
....


fire - destroy
....


need - tent
....


lion - hunt
....

7 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) park - visited - I - a - wildlife - . (SB)
....
2) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together - . (SB)
....
3) and - Rabbits - burrows - foxes - dig - . (SB)
....
4) monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - . (SB)
....
5) have - colored - Wolves - light - fur - . (SB)
....
6) equator - sunshine - The - most - gets - the - . (SB)
....
7) habitats - in - What - know - do - Egypt - you - ? (SB)
....
8) live - the - Sloths - layer - in - canopy - . (SB)
....
9) can - a rainforest - What - in - hear - you - ? (SB)
....
10) can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats - . (SB)
....

Unit (5) All about water

Vocabulary:

interesting	شيق / مثير	process	عملية	hot	حار
special	خاص / مخصوص	water cycle	دورة الماء	shade	ظل
animals	حيوانات	experiment	تجربة في المعمل	drops	قطرة
fruit	فاكهة	vapor	بخار	small	صغير الحجم
monuments	آثار	atmosphere	غلاف جوي	narrow	ضيق
spring	ينبوع	The Dead Sea	البحر الميت	deeper	أعمق
groundwater	مياه جوفية	underground	تحت الأرض	wider	أكثر اتساعًا
salt water	مياه مالحة	the Earth	الكرة الأرضية	air	هواء
science class	حصة علوم	ground	أرض	heat	حرارة
runoff	جريان المياه	surface	سطح	sun	شمس
land	الأرض / اليابسة	different	مختلف	wind	رياح
fresh water	مياة عذبة	beaker	دورق	dry	جاف

Expressions, Phrases & Prepositions:

a very interesting place	مكان مثير جدًا	lots of	كثير من
for thousands of years	لآلاف السنين	soak into	يغمر في
all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	fall to	يسقط على
take shelter from	يتخذ مأوى من	come up to	يصعد إلى
protect from	يحمي مَن	such as	مثل
look after	يعتني بـ / يرعى	good for	جيد لـ / مفيد لـ

Phonics

er

riv<u>er</u>	نهر
wat<u>er</u>	ماء
shelt<u>er</u>	مأوى

ar

pol<u>ar</u>	قطبي

a

cobr<u>a</u>	كوبرا
acaci<u>a</u>	أكاسيا

Language Focus

Present Perfect Tense

Form:

Subject + have / has + p.p ....

Ex. She has climbed a mountain.

Usage:

To talk about an experience in life.

Ex. They have visited Siwa.

Keywords:

"ever" is used to ask about an experience in life.

Ex. Ha ve you ever seen a crocodile?

"never" is used to negate an experience in life.

Ex. I have never eaten snakes.

Negative:

Subject + have / has + not + p.p ....

Ex. She hasn't seen an oasis.

Questions:

Yes / No questions:

Have / Has + "Subject" + ever + p.p ....?

Ex. Have they ever traveled to Siwa?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Activities

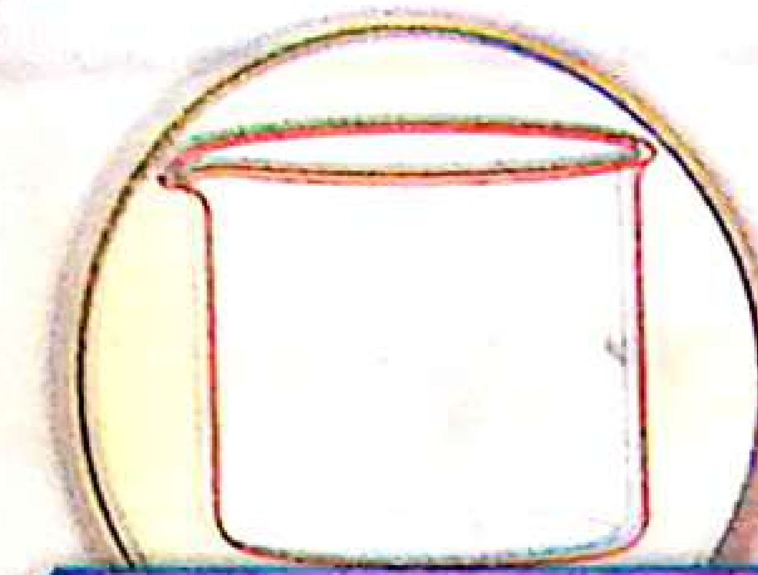
1 Write the missing letter(s).


sh_d_

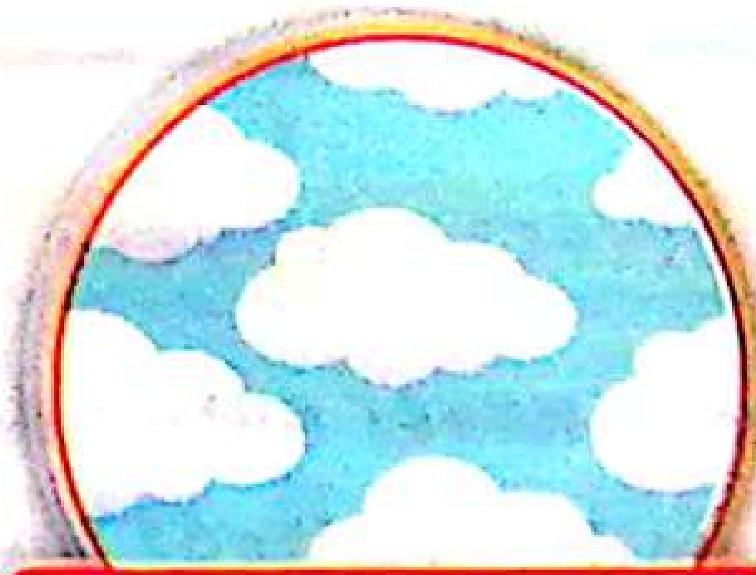

b_s_l


o_ _is

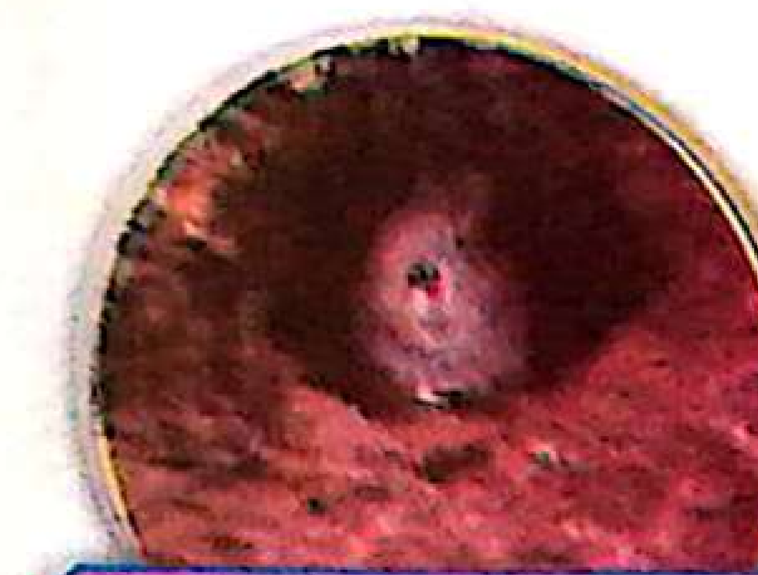

l_k_


b_a_er


w_n_

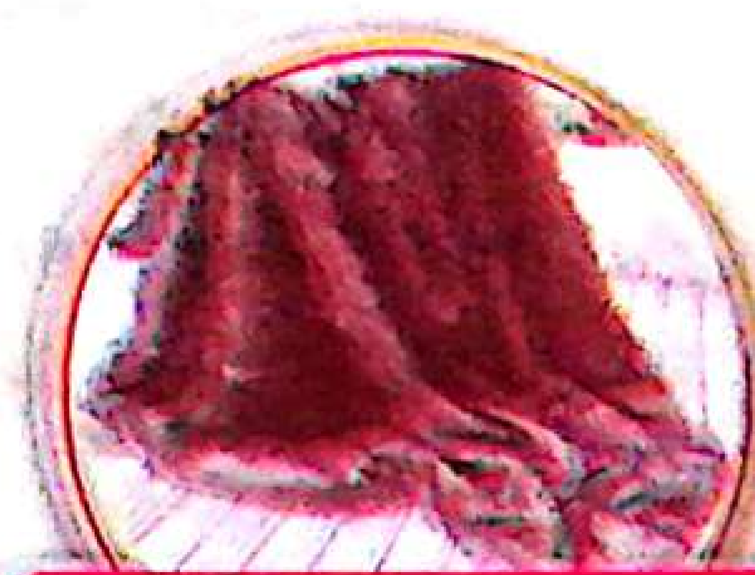

c_o_ds


pr_cipit_tion


s_e_ter


c_b_a


r_v_r


f_r

2 Make a word.

o d w o



....

t w e a r



....

r n a i



....

e l a k	r b a c o	t a c e h h e
....	....	....
e i r v r	t s a l	p u h m
....	....	....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) I (has - have - having) never eaten dates. (SB)
2) She has (visiting - visits - visited) an oasis. (SB)
3) We (has - have- having) climbed a mountain! (SB)
4) Has she (ever - never - every) done an experiment? (SB)
5) Animals can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun. (SB)
6) We ate lots (in - of - at) fruit. (SB)
7) An oasis is a very special (street - place - road). (SB)
8) Rivers (don't - doesn't - isn't) have salt water. (SB)
9) The (oil - milk - water) in an oasis is fresh. (SB)
10) (Cow - Cobra - Lion) is a kind of snakes. (SB)
11) The sun causes (condensation - evaporation - precipitation). (SB)
12) Seas and oceans have (salt - fresh - frozen) water. (SB)
13) There (is - are - am) less rain for six months. (SB)
14) There are (five - six - four) seasons in the year in Egypt. (SB)
15) A cactus plant has a thick (skin - leaf - flower). (SB)
16) Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves. (SB)
17) Cactus have (legs - spines - arms) to protect them. (SB)
18) The cheetah is looking (at - in - on) the water. (SB)
19) We (put - got - swam) in the spring. (SB)
20) The desert is (cool - hot - cold) and dry. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) I have visited
2) Have you ever
3) He has climbed
4) I have

a) seen a spring?
b) an oasis.
c) never eaten dates.
d) a mountain.

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

B)

1) Siwa Oasis is
2) We have seen
3) Have they made
4) I've never

a) a big lake.
b) in the desert.
c) swum in a spring.
d) olive oil?

1- (   )   2- (   )   3- (   )   4- (   )

5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place. It is in the desert. There are a lot of springs there. People can swim in these springs. The people there are very friendly. Siwa has lots of monuments. People plant dates and olives there. The dates and olives are sold to different countries all over the world.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Siwa is a very (boring - interesting - bad) place.
2) The people there are (friendly - bad - narrow).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does Siwa have? ....
4) Where can people swim? ....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



store - hump

....



oasis - desert

....



fresh - water

....



salt - water

....



cobra - desert

....



tree - shade

....



7 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) they - Have - cooked - oil - with - ? (SB)

....

2) grow - in - People - spearmint - oasis - an -. (SB)

....

3) never - I've - eaten - snakes -. (SB)

....

4) climbed - We - mountain - have - a-. (SB)

....

5) hot - The - dry - desert - and - is -. (SB)

....

6) minerals - Basil - vitamins - has - and -. (SB)

....

7) Cairo - They - visited - have -. (SB)

....

8) swimming - She - tried - hasn't - a lake - in -. (SB)

....

9) a small - The - is - Sea - Dead - sea -. (SB)

....

10) can - spring - People - in - swim -. (SB)

....





Unit (6) What is a flood?

Vocabulary:

barrier	حاجز	mean	بخيل	ruin	يدمر
canal	ترعة / قناة	polite	مؤدب	wash away	يجرف
dam	سدّ	selfish	أنانى	bossy	محب للرئاسة / متسلط
drain	بالوعة / مصرف	aqueduct	قناة مائية	calm	هادئ
pipe	ماسورة	waterwheel	ساقية	cooperative	متعاون
predict	يتنبأ	pump	مضخة	funny	مضحك / فكاهي
protect	يحمى	sandbag	كيس رمل	lazy	كسول
generous	كريم	flood	فيضان	moody	متقلب المزاج
Meteorologists	علماء الأرصاد	collapse	يتساقط	responsible	مسئول
brave	شجاع	install	يُثبت	wise	حكيم
caring	مُهتم	minimize	يُقلل	turbine	محرك
cowardly	جبان	warn	يحذر	a shadoof	شادوف
sick	مريض	worried	قلق	upset	مضطرب (منزعج)

Phrases & Prepositions:

find ways	يجد طرقا	protect from	يحمى من
keep ...... out	يُبعد	prepare for	يعد لـ
put up	يضع	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
warn ...... about	يحذر من	waste water	يسرف فى الماء
think about	يفكر فى	help with	يساعد فى
excited about	مسرور من	for a long time	لوقت طويل
look after	يعتنى بـ	provide with	يمد بـ
important for	هام لـ	scared of	خائف من
remove water	يزيل الماء		

Language Focus

Countable nouns

- They have singular and plural forms.

EX. tree → trees - car → cars - ruler → rulers - pencil → pencils

Uncountable nouns

- They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

too much + uncountable nouns.

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى لا تُعد.

EX. - There is too much water. - There is too much rain.

too many + countable nouns.

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التى تُعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers. - There are too many cars.

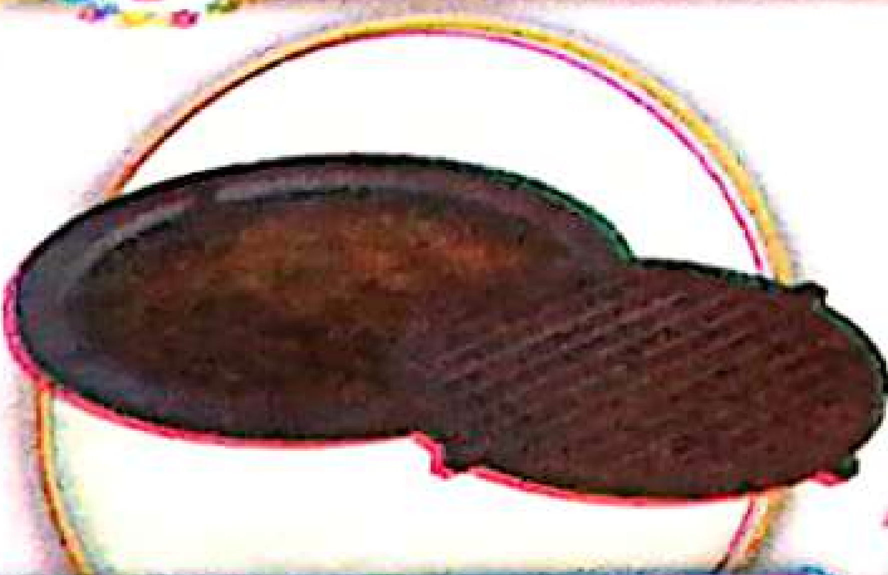
enough + noun

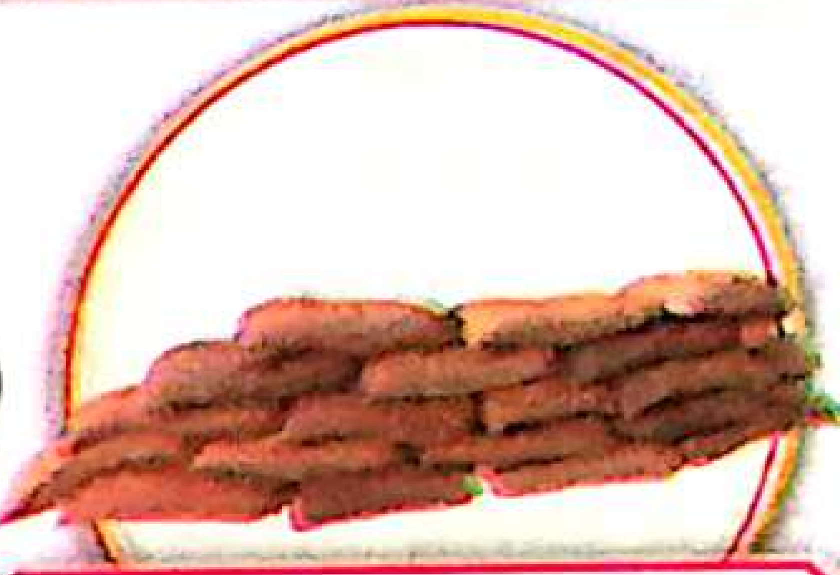
بمعنى كافٍ مع الأسماء التى تعد والتي لا تعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water. - There aren't enough rulers.

Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).


dr_ _n


san_ _ags


flo_ _

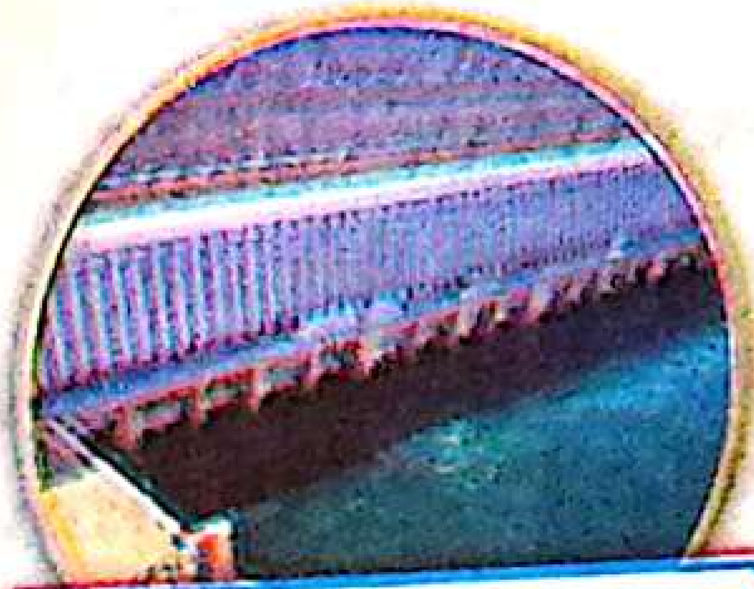

br_ _e


l_ _y

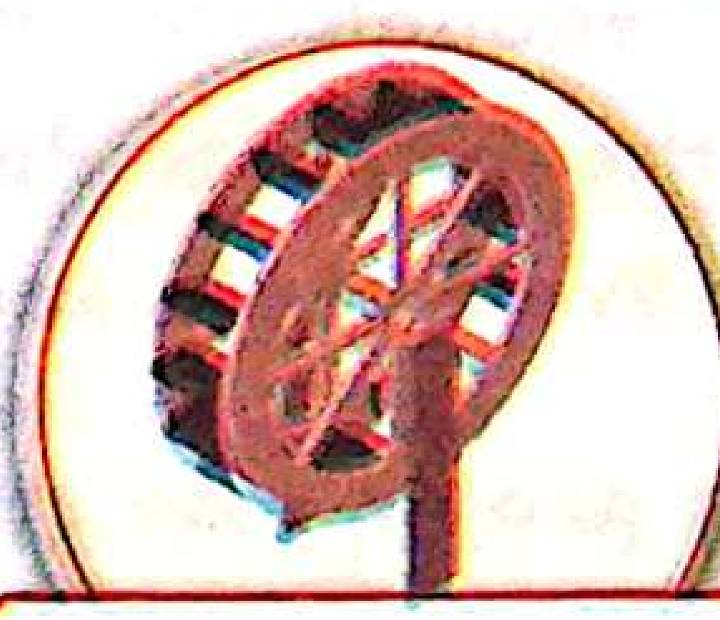

gen_ _ous


ner_ _us


dan_ _rous


fam_ _s


enor_ou_


wat_rwhe_l


aqu_ _uct

2 Make a word.

e r i r a b r

....

n a l c a

....

o d l f o

....

s p o l a c l e

....

n a g r c i

....

r n e u s g o e

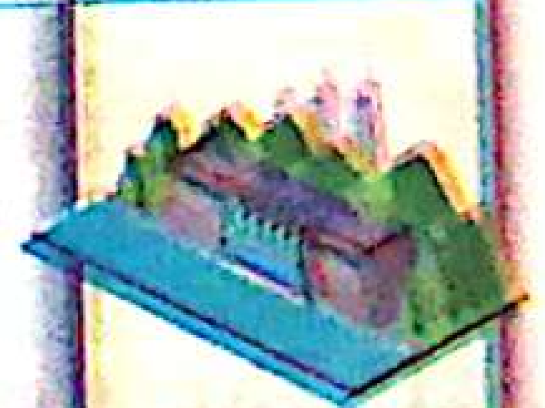
....

g n a r e u d s o

....

e t a r e w h w l e

....

a d m

....

3 Choose the correct answer.

1) In a flood, people put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
2) A (dam - drain - pump) stops water in a river. (SB)
3) There is too (many - much - enough) water. (SB)
4) There are too (enough - much - many) cars. (SB)

5) There isn't (many - enough - too many) water. (SB)

6) (Collapse - Ruin - Predict) is to damage or destroy something. (SB)

7) (Predict - Protect - Warn) is to say what might happen in the future. (SB)

8) Meteorologists are people who study the (food - weather - problem). (SB)

9) There aren't (much - enough - too much) cups. (SB)

10) There are (too much - much - too many) rulers. (SB)

11) (Warn - Install - Minimize) is to make something smaller or less. (SB)

12) Barriers can (predict - protect - collapse) buildings. (SB)

13) (Volunteer - Rescue - Ruin) is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)

14) Fares often thinks about himself, he is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)

15) She likes giving people presents. She is (calm - moody - generous). (SB)

16) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)

17) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples. (SB)

18) The famous statue is (dangerous - enormous - generous). (SB)

19) Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get (dark - fresh - muddy) water. (SB)

20) There is (too many - many - enough) juice. (SB)

4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) There are	a) is to make something smaller or less.
2) There isn't	b) too many rulers.
3) Meteorologists are people	c) enough paper.
4) Minimize	d) who study the weather.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )

B)

1) Protect is	a) he is selfish.
2) Install is	b) to keep something safe.
3) He doesn't like sharing things,	c) he is polite.
4) He behaves well,	d) to put something in.

1- (   ) 2- (   ) 3- (   ) 4- (   )



5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Meteorologists can (protect - predict - minimize) when floods will start.

2) Meteorologists study the (money - weather - food).

B) Answer the following questions.

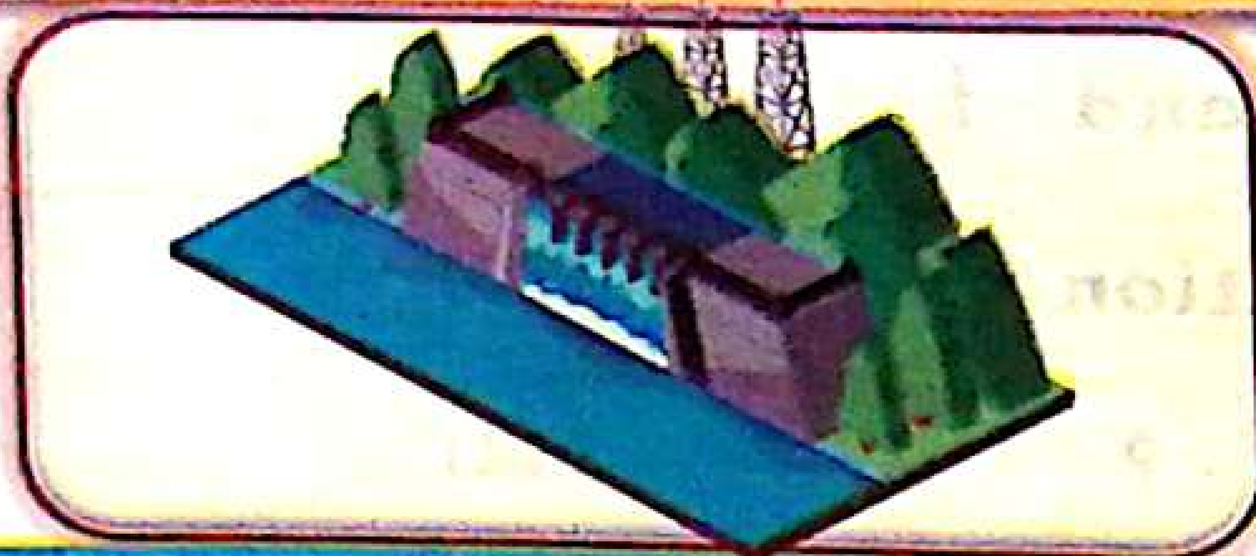
3) Who are meteorologists?

....

4) Why do meteorologists put up barriers?

....

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dam - river

....



generous - presents

....



too many - trees

....



statue - enormous

....



waterwheel / irrigation

....



caring / look after

....

7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) are - There - many - too - apples - . (SB)

....

2) in - water - A dam - a river - stops - . (SB)

....

3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)

....

4) is - Collapse - fall - to - down - . (SB)

....

5) paper – isn't - There - enough - . (SB)

....

6) hard - works - He - very - . (SB)

....

7) is - famous - The - statue - enormous - and - ! (SB)

....

8) is - the - What - with - problem - irrigation - ? (SB)

....

9) Dam - is - Why - Aswan - the - famous - ? (SB)

....

10) with - help - Waterwheels - can - irrigation - . (SB)

....